HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO. 112— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 7 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
10Sept.	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,836
24 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,575
1 Oct.	RAZMAK@ –		10,602
8 ,,	RANPURA –		16,585
15 ,,	NALDERA x		16,088
22 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND –		11,430
29 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
12 ,,	NARKONDAx		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA*..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND –		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJA x ..	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA –		16 601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI	MOREA * ..	10,953
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@†		10,602
21 ,,	CHINA‡		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTANx..		20,847
7 April	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK @..		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
12 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* –	10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx –	10,088

@To Marseilles only.

xThrough Steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers fro India.

† 1st Saloon only.

‡ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates.

	A	B	C
	£	£	£
1st Saloon to London ..	80	70	60
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ..	72	62	56
2nd Saloon to London ..	54	52	
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ..	50	48	

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about,	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
3rd Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
17th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1928		
12th Jany.	DOMALA ..	8,441
23rd Feby.	MANORA –	7,888
8th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA –	8,441

P. & O. STRAITS, SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
27th Sept.	DELTA CATHAY	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
13th Oct.	MOOLTAN	Australia.
10th Nov.	MALOJA	Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO. MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
7th Sept	BANDRA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
9th ,,	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
10th ,,	*CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
12th ,,	*VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
14th ,,	KHANDALLA	East & South Africa.
2nd Nov.	KABAGOLA ..	Mombasa.

Weather permitting.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	11 Sept.	17 Sept.
Muroran Maru ..	5374	18 ,,	1 Oct.
*Sadu Maru ..	5898	29 ,,	12 ,,
Hakodate Maru ..	5303	17 Oct.	30 ,,
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	0 ,,	12 Nov.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure
Celebes Maru ..	13th Sept.	22nd Sept.
Borneo Maru ..	24th ,,	8th Oct.
Indus Maru ..	12th Oct.	20th ,,
Shunko Maru ..	25th ,,	6th Nov

For Particulars apply to :—

Ch. MURASE, Manager.

Phone No. 22180. Telegrams : "SHOSEN,"

Box No. 355.

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

AMRUTANJAN

FOR

Speedy Recovery

FROM

Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain

Amrutanjan Depot

BOMBAY : : : : : MADRAS.

When You Spend so much for **Your Clothes** why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET . BOMBAY

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Funds up to 31-12-26	20,50,000
Paid Up Capital up to 31-12-26	31,07,401

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Kasur	Okara (Dist.)
Amballa City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant
Amballa Cant.	Jamma	Peshawar City.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang (Maghiana)	Quetta
Calcutta	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Kasur	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Ludhrana	Simla
Gojra	Meerut City	Srinagar
Hahzabad	Multan City	
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager

Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Reserved Fund	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—

INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent per annum from January to June and at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.

FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK:—

INTEREST allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund	22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B.,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	,, 92,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted

WASHIO,
Manager.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even **Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids etc.,** cured **Without Knife** by our nature's remedy **Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"**—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram **Rs. 2-8,** 2 drams **Rs. 4** Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.

Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.

Agents:—KEMP & CO., Bombay.
J. TIRATH & CO., Karachi.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
Estd. 1906.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company.

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1925.	1926.
New Business	Rs. 67,25,500	Rs. 82,74,000
New Premium Income	,, 3,43,794	,, 4,46,826
Premium Income	,, 17,83,154	,, 19,79,361
Life Assurance Fund	,, 82,70,393	,, 94,49,109

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES:

- Low rates of premium.
- Liberal Surrender Values.
- Loans on policies at very moderate rate of interest.
- Prompt Settlement of Claims.
- Bonuses on policies declared at a high rate.
- Cash Value of Bonuses granted at liberal rate.
- Financial Security absolute.
- Policies are World-wide.

Prospectus and Forms please write to the
BOMBAY BRANCH: Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

or **Rs. TEN THOUSAND** with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH:—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of differences on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to :—

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.

AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE :—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year.		Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs.	11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs.	27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs.	1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

A NEW ADDITION
TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE
'Shakti Sanjivani' Pills

Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price Rs. 12-0 Net.

For a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills full one month's course.

Rs. 3-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.

For a full list of all other preparations write to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR . . . . (Kathiawar.)

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A SPINNING MASTER for Up-country Mill for Ring Frames. Apply Box No. 2025, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9234

WANTED.—CANDIDATES for Telegraphy and Station Master's Courses. Railfare Paid. Prospectus on 2 annas stamp.—ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Burr Bastion Road, Delhi.
A R485

WANTED.—A B. A. or F. A. Passed Hanafiul Mazhab, Mahomedan, Teacher as Head Master for Madrsa Siddeqia Gogaon. Apply to THE SECRETARY, Anjuman Islamia, Gogaon, (Indore State).
A R429

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A qualified and experienced ELECTRICAL ENGINEER to act as Principal. Applications with full particulars and the least acceptable pay must reach Mr. MOHD. AHMED ALI, the Managing Director, the School of Applied Electricity, Kapurthala before the 16th September, 1927.
A R436

WANTED.—An LL.B. or a HIGH COURT PLEADER to serve as a MANAGING CLERK in a well-known Solicitors' Office. One knowing both Gujrati as well as Marathi would be preferred. State qualifications and terms. Apply Box No. 2024, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R29217

EDUCATIONAL.

LEARN TOUCH TYPEWRITING FREE —STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 321, Hornby Road, Bombay.
A R421

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

IF you are looking for a nice comfortable flat—come and see MCFADDEN'S FLATS.

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED.—A BRIDE for a Muslim Gazetted Officer of the Medical department, who is a widower. Photograph to be sent if possible. No custom will be allowed, only Shariat will be followed. All qualifications to be mentioned. Correspondence to be confidential. Apply to Box No. 2017 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R397

PROFESSION.

SEND TIME AND DATE of BIRTH or writing letter. One year reading Re. 1/. Five years Rs. 4.8.0. Extensive Rs. 10/. Testimonials highest. The Sanjivi Astral Works, P. O. KASIMKOTA, Vizag. Dt.
P R403

MEDICAL.

ENJOYMENT can only be ensured by using our famous "BRAKE PILLS," which gives vigour, creates good sexual power, and turns the old into young. Our pills are prepared out of pure Himalayan herbs. Trial convinces of the effect 20 pills cost Rs. 2/ only. ARYA VAISYA ASRAM, Chicacola City (Ganjam.)
R401A.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

FRESH FRUITS—ENGLISH ROSY LARGEST PEACHES, 7 lbs. net Rs. 8, Seedless Grapes 6 lbs. net Rs. 7. Charges included. WESTERN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta.
F R411

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisement in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns

WANTED.

A fully qualified ASSISTANT MANAGER with sound Banking experience. Qualifications, experience, age, nationality, last appointment, salary required and other terms should be stated in the application which may be addressed to

SIR K. P. PUTTANNA CHETTY, Kt. C.I.E.,
Chairman, Bank of Mysore, Ltd.,
Bangalore City.
29227

WANTED.

PROFESSORS OF ENGLISH and MATHEMATICS for S.E. College, Bahawalpur (Punjab) to teach B.A. Classes. M.A.'s with experience of College teaching alone need apply. Posts pensionable. Pay Rs. 200—10—250. Applications should reach the undersigned not later than 20th Sept. 1927.

M. A. ZAHIDIE.
Principal.
29218

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BEST TONIC!

CHANGE OF AIR
CHANGE OF SCENE

CHEAP FARES

1st & 2nd Class Return Tickets
At Specially Reduced Rates
During the

PARSEE NEW YEAR

SEPTEMBER 7TH TO 13TH
For Journeys of 50 Miles or more
Between any Stations on the

B. B. & C. I. Ry.

Dahanu Road, Gholvad, Daman Road
NAVSARI SURAT BROACH

BARODA AHMEDABAD KATHIAWAR MOUNT ABU.

29188

THE MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Building, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 7th September, 1927, at 4-15 p.m. (Standard Time), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and to adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 28th February, 1927.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To re-elect Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., who retires under Article 103 of the Articles of Association, as a Director of the Company.
4. To appoint two Directors in place of Mr. P. S. Mellor and Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai who retire by rotation, and who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th August, 1927, to 7th September, 1927, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
N. SIRUR & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th August, 1927.

N.B.—The Dividend, when declared, will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after Monday, the 12th September 1927, between 12 noon and 3 p.m., on week days, other than Saturdays, and between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m. on Saturdays, on production of the Share Certificates, to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Members on the 26th August, 1927.
29112

TENDERS.

GONDAL RAILWAY.

NOTICE FOR TENDER.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Consumable Stores from 1st January, 1928, to 31st December, 1928, will be received by the Storekeeper, GONDAL, upto 3 p.m. on 14th October, 1927.

2. Forms of Tender and Schedule can be had on application to the undersigned on payment of Rupees five per copy.

3. Earnest money of Rs. 250 should accompany each tender, which should be superscribed "Tender for Consumable Stores." No tender will be considered unless earnest money is received.

4. The Storekeeper reserves to himself the right to accept any tender in whole or in part and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) T. P. SAMPAT,
Storekeeper,
Gondal Railway.
Gondal,
Gondal, 31st August, 1927.
29223

TENDERS.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the LOAN of Rs. 15 lakhs being the first instalment of the loan of Rs. 27,23,000 sanctioned by the Government of India for Municipal Drainage Works in the City, bearing interest at 5 per cent. to be fully repaid at the end of 30 years.

INSTALMENTS.

Ten per cent. on application and the balance on allotment.

Tenderers may pay instalments as above or on any prior date and interest on such instalments will be paid from date of payment.

Brokerage at the rate of 1/8 per cent. will be paid to recognized brokers through whom accepted applications are received.

Tenders for the whole or any portion of the Loan in multiples of Rs. 100 will be received upto 3-0 p.m. (Standard Time) on Friday, the 30th September, 1927, by the Chief Officer at the Municipal Office, Karachi.

Tender forms and other particulars available on application to the Chief Officer, Karachi Municipality.

JAMSHED N. R. MEHTA,
President,
Karachi Municipality.
1st September, 1927.
29233

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of RATANSI NARANJI alias RATANSY NARANJI alias RATTANSI NARANJI THAKKER, a Grocer, Late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

HARIRAM RATANSI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Grocer, residing at Cawasji Patel Tank Road, without the Fort of Bombay, the only son of the deceased. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Thirtieth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the Eighteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

The 30th day of August, 1927.
Messrs. SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER AND HIRALAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
29235

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PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

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GRAND AUCTION SALE of best Jacobean, solid blackwood open carved, and latest design up-to-date furniture of the whole bungalow belonging to E. F. Groombridge, Esq., of Messrs. Forbes and Lund, and others, at "Cosy Corner", Doongersy Road (Ambawadi), sale on SUNDAY, the 11th day of September 1927, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. are instructed to sell by public auction at the above address and time very valuable Household furniture, rich glass, crockery and plated-ware, dining room consisting of all Jacobean furniture such as automatic dining table, chairs, sideboard, dresser, dinner waggons, etc., drawing room consisting of rich Jacobean set lined Khinkhab, nearly new baby grand piano by John Broadwood and Sons, specially ordered out by Mareks & Co., Master's Voice cabinet gramophone, Chubb's safe on stand, Grandfather's chiming clock, old brass French clock, blackwood open carved sofas lined Khinkhab, roll top writing table, bedroom containing solid brass double bedsteads, white painted cots, rich almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, teapoys, rich Persian and English carpets, etc., hat stand, set of Jacobean oval table and chairs, reclining sofas, writing tables, etc., also single and double meatsafes, ice box and other household articles.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Apction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver in suit No. 1739 of 1926 (Chimanlal vs. L. W. N. Joseph).

Yost Typewriter, clock, samples of yarn, bottles, powder boxes, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esquire the Receiver, appointed in suit No. 975 of 1927 (Hurjiwandas vs. Anandibai), Re: Estate of Krishnaji Kondaji.

1 "Studebaker" 6 seater motor car model 1925 in good condition and running order.

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AND VASANT PRABHA
SHARDA PRODUCTION—BHEDI - TRISHULA

THE WEATHER

GENERAL RAINFALL.

SIMLA, Sept. 6.

The break in the Arabian Sea monsoon continues and dry weather prevails over the Peninsula and Northwest India, except for local showers on the hills round the Punjab and thunder rain along North Madras Coast. Widespread rain has again occurred from Upper Burma to the East United Provinces, with heavy falls on Assam Hills and in submontane districts of the Eastern Himaalaya.—A. P.

BOMBAY LOCAL RAINFALL.

Bombay, Sept. 6.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date: Colaba Point 0.00; Fort 0.00; J. J. Hospital 0.00.

Total since 1st June to date: Colaba Point 56.62; Fort 72.17; J. J. Hospital 56.85.

Total for the corresponding period of 1925 Colaba Point 44.64; Fort 50.37; J. J. Hospital 47.78.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926: Colaba Point 60.84; Fort 89.09; J. J. Hospital 72.63.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 6th Sept. 1927.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.856 inches (.039 above normal.)

Barometerf corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.793 inches (.035 above normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.011. inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.9 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.4 degrees (1.7 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.4 degrees (1.5 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 78 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 70 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 171 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 22 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 5.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 0.51 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 56.69 inches.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 6TH SEPTEMBER 1927

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 6th September 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.16 in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded and humidity i snearly normal. Temperature was higher than usual in the submontane districts.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad has had 1.82 in. of rain. Skies are heavily clouded over the extreme east of the province and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was generally below normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear over upper Sind and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is locally more humid than usual in Rajputana. Temperature was below normal, throughout the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhavnagar-Para has had 0.33 in., of rain and Surat 0.27 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in Cutch and locally in Central India West; the minimum was almost normal in the whole of the division.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are in general lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect in the south of the area. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the north of the province and higher in Berar and the adjoining districts; the minimum was locally below normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect in the north of the area. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. The highest temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 86.4 deg. (2 deg. above normal) and the lowest 78.4 deg. (1 deg. above normal.)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the south of the division and moderately to heavily clouded over the north. The air is generallly drier than usual. Maximum temperature was locally above normal; the minimum was lower than usual in the north Bombay Deccan and the adjacent parts of Hyderabad.

General Remarks:—The monsoon continues weak over the whole of the reporting area. Rain has fallen locally in the east United Provinces, Gujarat and on the north Madras coast and at a few stations in the Ppnjab and Kathiawar. The only important amount, which remains to be mentioned, is 0.58 in. at Masulipatam.

Forecast.—No important change is expected to occur during next 24 hours.

A THREE ARTS CONCERT.

IN AID OF GUJARAT FLOOD RELIEF

An interesting departure from the usual stereotyped programme will be made at the concert organised by the Bombay Three Arts Circle to be held at the Town Hall to-day (Wednesday) at 6. p.m. Vocal and instrumental duets find prominent place. Mrs. Wilson and Mr. A. Bell, both well-known violinists, will give the second movement of Bach's Concerto, while Mrs. Hewitt's beautiful contralto and Mrs. Terry's soprano will combine in two short duets. In addition, Signor Mosca will sing and will be accompanied by Mr. Wilson on the violin. Chopin's famous Ballade in G. minor will be rendered by Madame Carola Lyttler, and Mr. R. J. Duff has kindly promised to perform the onerous duties of accompanist.

The Indian part of the programme will be sustained by Begum Atiya Rahamin, Mr. Madhukar Sirur, Miss Tehmina Bharucha, Mr. A. B. Chothia and Habib Mian Miss Bharucha will give on 'Gut' on the mandoline and Habit Mian will sing 'Grand Sarang.' Last, but by no means least, will be the two items given by Mr. Khalil Dehdashti and Miss Daulat Mistry, who will respectively recite and play a pianoforte solo of their own composition.

Tickets may be obtained from Messrs. Rose and Company, or from Mrs. Hudson, c/o The Times of India, or Atiya Begum, "Aiwan-e-Rafaat," Ridge Road, Malabar Hill. The proceeds will be sent to Mulla Gauhar Ali Sahib for the devastated area in Maghuwada, Baroda.

"SAKUNTHALA."

(From a Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Sept. 6.

Under the auspices of the South Indian Gujarat-Kathiawar Flood Relief Committee, the Vani Vilas Sabha of Matunga staged "Sakunthala" in Tamil before a crowded house on Sunday, the 4th instant, at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel. Although from a critical standpoint, the performance on the whole was disappointing, great credit has to be given to the actor who played the hero for his wonderful mastery of the art. He was the only actor who was able to create an impression in the minds of the audience.

Just before the recess, Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer on behalf of the Relief Committee made a short speech in the course of which he thanked the Sabha for readily consenting to stage a drama in aid of our flood-stricken countrymen in Gujarat and Kathiawar. He also thanked all those South Indians who had contributed towards the relief fund and also the South Indian volunteers for their selfless work in the cause of humanity.

The total collection amounted to about Rs. 550/-.

GUJARAT MANDAL FLOOD RELIEF. FUND.

The amount Collected for the above Fund by Mrs. Lila M. Khandwalla at Deolali amounts to Rs. 601.

BHAKTA KAVI RATNA JAYANTI.

Under the joint auspices of Shrimad Vaishnav Parishad and Shri Vile Parle Sahitya Sabha, a public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at Madhav Baug at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) to celebrate the 151st Jayanti Mahotsav of Bhakta Kavi Ratna Dayarambhai of Dabhoi, when Messrs. Nagindas T. Master, Chandrashanker N. Pandya, Ambalal B. Jani, Maganlal J. Shastri, Pardhubhai V. Sharma and others will speak.

POONA RACES

ACCEPTANCES FOR THE THIRD DAY

THE CECIL GRAY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 0,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under imported direct from the Country of foaling on or after 1st July, 1926.

Maneck Beg 9|13, Badia 9|7, Hawad 9|7, Shahzaman 9|7, Zeebar 8|8, Hajlan 9|0, Nassrat 9|0, Company 9|0, Mahdoor 9|0, Mercury 9|0, Najeeb 9|0, Sadoola 9|0, Afreet 8|10 and Sabirtai 8|10.

THE SEISTAN PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Red Prince 9|4, Savage 9|0, Crown 9|0, Belan 8|11, Safety 8|11, Faithful 8|10, Shivaji Prasad 8|8, Try Again (late Farooq) 8|4, Humorous 8|4, Najian 8|2, Ahyid 8|1, Romain 8|0. Moosaad 7|7, Kurdistan 7|6 and Zoolfakar 7|4.

THE SEISTAN PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Jalmood 9|0, Amood 8|13, Mijrin 8|13, Arabian Star 8|12, Anwar 8|11, Telafar 8|9, Sultan Beg 8|5, Taimurlung 8|4, Cossack 8|3, Amanra 8|2, Fairdoss 7|11, Butterfly 7|7 and Detective 7|0.

THE GALWAY PLATE.—Distance 1 1|4 miles.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250, third Rs. 750. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Cailis 9|5, Glen Tree 8|5, Old Fashioned Maid 8|1, Crab Apple 9|4, Rock Tint 8|13, Toss Up 8|0, Gangasagar (late Seapoint) 8|11, Poet's Dream 8|11, Adour 8|10, King's Yellow 8|6, Diamond (late Wibble Wobble) 8|3, Heat Wave 8|2, Tres Facile 8|0, Dickybird 7|13, Charles William 7|12, Knght's Cross 7|11, Puppet 7|11, Bentoi 7|10, Stung Again 6|12 and San Fay 7|6.

THE LANARK HANDICAP. Div. I. Distanre 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750. A Handicap for Horses in Classes II and III.

Kaledin 9|0, Burgos 8|7, Bright Bird II 8|6, Bridault 8|6, Echair 8|5, Cuckoo 8|2, Quitch 8|2, Nestor 7|9, New Style 7|6, Riverine 7|4, Shri Narayan (late Knowall) 7|2.

THE LANARK HANDICAP. Div. II. Distanre 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750. A Handicap for Horses in Classes II and III.

The Fliver 9|0, Lady Junior 9|0, Beaver Puff 8|13, Co-respondent 8|10, Bonaparte late Motu Proprio) 8|10, Poet's Dream 8|9, Hobbs 7|7, Longleat 8|7, and Arran Rose 8|4.

THE EGLINGTON HANDICAP.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses 3 and 4 years old only in Classes II and III.

Coq-A-L'ane (late Empire Boy) 9|0, Free From Care 8|13, Caesonia 8|7, Henrietta 8|6, Polychrome 8|6, Puppet 6|10, Pursued 8|4, Capenais 8|4, Salt Sea 7|11, Sinhagad 7|10, Shiva Kumari 7|10, Quatre Bras 7|10, Royal Gem 7|9 and Jovial William 7|3.

THE GANESHKHIND PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 15,000; second Rs. 5,000; third Rs. 3,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

Affable 9|0, Madame Seguin 8|12, Golden Quest 7|12, Darial II 8|11, Defend 8|10, Leinster Wonder 8|8, Woodstock II 8|6, Stone Marten 8|5, Wedding Day 7|10, Heron 7|8, Nabob 7|6, and Ormiston 7|5.

THE BURNETT PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Tajjat Bey 9|1, Hotstuff 7|12, Starboard 9|0, Gift O' the Glen 8|12, Krishnakumari 8|12, Heera Mahal 8|11, Blyth Bachelor 8|3, My Realm 8|10. Tristan 8|9, Ad Dominum 8|7, Radha Piari 7|4, Burgos 8|5, Polychrome 7|9, Bridgman 8|3, Prose and Verse 7|6 True Grace 7|5.

THE WANOWRIE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750. Terms for Arabs.

Dilawar 9|10, Adwan 9|10, Amalfi 9|8, Mansoor Beg 9|8, Some Surprise 9|5, Rubdan 9|1, Ghazuwan 8|10, Rarity 8|5, British India 8|5, Solomon's Song 8|5, Arab Prince 8|5, Mooltan 8|3, Red Flag 8|3, Lucky Star 8|1, Baig 7|13, Maneck Beg 7|13, Dhidha'a 7|12, Savage 7|11, DeSouza 7|7, Haboob 7|7, Miracle 7|7, Subhan 7|7, Roi de Lair 7|4, Shamsuzzaman 7|4, and Sham Soonder 7|1.

MEDICAL EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

BASELESS ATTACKS ON BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In a very promenent editorial of 28ht July last, the "Times of India" pointedly accused the Medical Faculty of the Bombay University of being an inactive body and of thereby having failed to obtain for the Bombay University a permanent recognition of the General Medical Council in England. Incidentally a reference was also made to some irregularities in the medical examinations, and to the absence of I.M.S. Officers among the University Fellows.

Under the 'nome-de-plume' of "One Who Knows" I drew the attention of the Editor to the fact that his remarks were based on wrong information and were unkind in form. I explained that he was hasty in drawing conlusions on the main points of his editorial regarding the Medical Council as no report was still at hand to enable any one to find out what were the exact reasons that led the British Council to take this step and that there were several other possibilities to be considered. I refuted the side allegations as unfounded and in conclusion I appealed for an 'amende honorable' after a more careful examination of facts. My letter was published in one of the back pages of their issue of 6th August.

In reply to my letter the Editor of the "Times of India", came back to the same subject in another prominent editorial of 11th August. He made no reference to my explanation regarding the British Medical Council. The main issue was therefore brushed off and the second attack was concentrated on a side question. I had already in my first letter explained that the Syndicate had taken notice of these alleged irregularities, but as the allegations had no foundation of facts they had decided to take no further action in the matter.

I replied to the second editorial. My main contention was that the editor of the "Times of India" was certainly entitled to think that so many distinguished men of the Faculty had erred in their reasoning as against his one or two medical informants, but that to allege facts which did not occur, impute motives to members of the Faculty and then insist on remaining inpenitent was really very very unkind.

My impression when I received his very polite reply was that the Editor gave his editorials the force of 'Magister dixit' and I conceded that he was at liberty to do so as everybody else in his position has the privilege to. But I was sadly surprised to see after a few days, that he had let in a correspondent signing "Medicus" whose letter contained views that fell in with his own and who had some more unfounded allegations piled up against the University.

My object in coming to press was merely to place true facts in their proper light. I have done so in my first letter to the "Times". My remarks have further been substantiated in your paper by Dr. S. K. Vaidya whose inquiries in well informed quarters explain facts in detail.

I appeared under a 'nom-de-plume' thinking that the Editor of the "Times of India" would at once see that his scathing remarks on the work of the Medical Faculty of the Bombay University were based on wrong information and that he would make amends for it. I now see that he persists in his allegations and as I accept the entire responsibility for my statements I wish it to be disclosed that "One Who Knows" is.

SOCRATES NORONHA.

Bombay, September 5.

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HEALTHIEST YEAR FOR BRITAIN

LOWEST DEATH-RATE IN 1926.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Rugby.—Marked progress in the fight against disease is recorded in the annual survey of the Nations' health by Sir George Newmanchief, medical officer of the Health Ministry published to-day. The report shows that the year 1926 ranks with 1923 as the healthiest in the history of Britain. The death-rate for both these years, namely, 11.6 per 1,000 is the lowest yet recorded and there was a conspicuous absence of influenza and its attendant ailments. The infant death-rate in 1923 was 69. Last year it was 70. Thus there is no trace in the vital statistics of 1926 of any evil except that exercised on the public health by the severe industrial upheavals which occurred during the year. —B. O. W.

INDEPENDENCE OF TRANS-JORDANIA.

PROVISIONS OF TREATY WITH BRITAIN.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Jerusalem.—The Arab press publishes the summary of a draft treaty with Trans-Jordania by which Great Britain recognises the independence of Trans-Jordania under Emir Abdullah and also the rights of accession of Emir Abdullah's son, Emir Taial.

Emir Abdullah is recognised as the head of the military, juridical, legislative and executive affairs. Provision is made for a Legislative Council elected on the district basis and consisting of 15 to 20 members from whom the Premier and Ministers for Home Affairs, Justice Education and War will be chosen by the Emir. All will hold office during Emir Abdullah's pleasure. Great Britain undertakes to provide technical advisers. The treaty is to be valid for two years.—Reuter.

KAKORI JUDGMENT

PROTEST MEETING IN BOMBAY.

To protest against the death sentences passed on four of the prisoners tried and convicted under what is known as the "Kakori Conspiracy Case," a public meeting will be held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Saturday the 10th instant at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala will preside. The object of the meeting is to bring public influence to bear upon the Government to get the release of the "prisoners," if possible, or to at least commute the death sentence into one which will not involve their death.

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Telephone - - - No. 22560

COMMUNAL TROUBLE APPREHENDED ?

SEQUEL TO "TOSS" DECISION IN MUNICIPAL BOARD

LUCKNOW, Sept. 5.

An incident which took place on Saturday last has caused some flutter as between Hindus and Muslims in Lucknow. Of late communal relations in Lucknow had been happy because most of the disputed questions had been amicably settled due to the endeavours of the local authorities and leading citizens. In April this year with a view to avoid communal bickerings it was decided that no religious or semi-religious gatherings should be allowed in any public gardens or public parks in Lucknow. The Muslim citizens, however, recently applied for permission to hold a milad sharif (religious gathering) in the Aminabad Park, the venue of the last Lucknow riots. Under the bye-laws it rested with the chairman to grant permission. The chairman, however, referred the matter to a special meeting of the municipal board held on Saturday. In the board meeting eleven Hindus voted against permission and eleven Muslims for it and the Hindu Chairman decided the question of his casting vote by the tossing up coin. The toss went against the proposal and this has caused the relattions between the two communities to be strained.

The Muslim citizens held a public meeting last evening and passed resolutions resenting the boards and the Chairman's actions. They have decided to wait in deputation on the Commissioner to get the Boards decision rescinded.—A. P.

HYDERABAD EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

HYDERABAD (Deccan), Sept. 6.

At a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Hyderabad Educational Conference last evening held under the presidency of Nawab Sadaryarjung Bahadur (Ecclesiastical Minister), President of the Standing Committee of the Educational Conference, it was resolved that eminent educationists from Aligarh, Mysore and other Indian Universities be invited to read papers on educational problems before the Conference. It was further decided that the Conference be held during the Deepavali holidays and that steps be taken to educate public mind about the objects of the Conference and thus enhance educational interests of the State. —Free Press.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS.—New York and New Orleans closed. Liverpool declined on long liquidation.

LOCAL.—Long liquidation. Short covering. Closed steady.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables dated 5th inst:—

Liverpool 9-5 a.m.: Light to moderate rainfall Texas, scattered showers Arkansas and Central belt.

11-08 a.m.: Fair buying at the opening, eased later on long liquidation.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cables from Liverpool to-day:—

Spot demand good but eased on long liquidation.

Messrs Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends under yesterday's date:—

"Think Bureau report estimate 13,000,000 bales discounted if higher might decline but our crop reports continue unfavourable."

AMERICANS.

Bombay, Sept. 6.

Yesterday American market was closed.

The Liverpool market opened steady at an advance of 12 to 13 points but declined on general long liquidation prior to the Bureau Report. The close was quiet at a decline of 1 to 2 points.

Spot demand continues healthy and day's sales were 10,000 bales. Spot prices declined 3 points to 12.15d. per lb.

The cotton trade once mor efaces a monthly Bureau Report on the 8th instant. Whether rightly or not there is a recurrence of the expectation that the figures on the indicated yield will be lowered somewhat—possibly to 13,000,000 bales.

The crop apparently has undergone a severe test in the last month as a result of excessive rains and increased boll weevil damage.

At the same time, even if the yield outlook does not promise 13,000,000 minimum, we believe the supply is still large enough to relieve spinners of anxiety over their requirements. The promise is for something around and probably above 12,500,000 bales. Some stray estimates even believe in 13,800,000 bales. Any rate none of the above estimates rae even suggestive of scarcity on the basis of present prices.

The question of the size of the crop as well as consumption, is still unsettled. It is not at all unlikely that the patien Buyer may be agreeably surprised over the level at which he can venture.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 6.

Following easier advices from Liverpool the local market opened steady at Rs. 458/ and improved to Rs. 461/ on scattered buying. At the advance there was renewal of long liquidation which carried prices low to Rs. 454/4. At this level there was some recovery and the market closed at 4 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	458	461	454	457
Oomra D/J.	424	425	419	423
Bengal D/J	379	383	378	380

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 6.

Liverpool market opened steady some 5 points higher. The local market opened steady at Rs. 460/8 and ruled firm on reports of rains in Texas.

The close was steady as under:—

Broach A/M.	460/8	463/8	460/8	463
Oomra D/J.	426	429	425	429
Benga! D/J.	384	386	384	386

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 6.

Sept.	243.70	+2.10
Dec.	252.30	+2.90
March	258.40	+3.70

HOLIDAY.

Trading in the Bombay market will be permitted between the hours of 9 p.m. and 12 midnight on Thursday 8th September and between 11-30 a.m. and 2 p.m. on Friday and Saturday 9th, and 10th September.

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

Bombay, Sept. 6.

Following steadier advices from London the local market opened steady at Rs. 57/13 and declined on scattered selling. The market displays a steady tone on account of some shorts covering. The technical situation of the market is unhealthy and continue our advice of selling in strong markets. Closing quotations as per Bullion Brokers Association were as under:—

Ready	51/10/0.
Bhadarwa	57/13 57/13 57/9/6 57/9/6
Asho	57/13 57/13 57/10 57/10

GOLD.

Bombay, Sept. 6.

Ready	21 8 6
Bhadarwa	21 7 9
Asho	21 7 9

EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Sept. 6.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32.
Tone of Exchange.—Steady dull.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 972.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 957.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 130 1/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 126 1/4.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 134.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 169.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157 1/2.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D 276.
London—Gold per oz. Ready 84.11 1/4.
London.—Silver per oz. Ready 25.6.
London—Silver per oz. Forward 25.6.
Tone of Silver.—Steady. India and China bought. London speculators sold. Market closed with buyers satisfied.
American Cross Rate do'. 4.86 1/16.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.02.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Sept. 6.

3 Months 4 5/16 per cent.
6 Months 4 15/32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4.1/2 per cent.
Money Call 2 3/4 per cent.
1 Month 2 per cent.
3 Months 2-1/2 per cent.
6 Months 3 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Sept. 6.

Ready Prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market also ruled steady evidencing a rise of about 2d. per cwt. in August Shipment prices.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/5 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 10/3 per cwt FBH.
S. S. Nurmahal sh. 15/2 per cwt FBH.
Shipment August sh. 15/8 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. September sh. 15/3 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. Octo/Nov/Dec. sh. 15/6 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. Jan/Feb/March sh. 15/9 per cwt FBH.
Jamnagar C.I.E.:—September sh. 15/5 per cwt FBH.
Octo/Nov/Dec. sh. 15/8 per cwt FBH.
Jan/Feb/March sh. 15/11 per cwt FBH.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 15/10 per cwt.
Beet Sugar.—Ready Rs. 15/2 per cwt.
Tone.—Steady.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Sept. 6.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening 52/10, Highest 52/10, Closing 53/.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening 50/7, Highest 51/11, Closing 51/2.

Cotionseed Delivery January Opening 4/12/3, Closing 4/12/3.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening 58/1; Highest 59/4, Closing 58/4.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA. LTD.

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the Fort-night ended 31st August, 1927.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Suzscribed Rs. 3,36,00,000

	Rs.
Capital Paid up	1,68,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,00,00,000
Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable, etc.	18,05,42,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	1,81,79,000
	22,55,21,000

ASSETS.

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	4,12,57,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	3,03,90,000
Bills Discounted	1,46,88,900
Bank Premises	55,93,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	2,01,51,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, and Investments in War Bonds, Govt. Paper, Shares, Debentures, Properties, etc.	11,34,42,000
	22,55,21,000

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 5.

September	11.70—.02
October	11.69—.02
November	11.72
December	11.77
January	11.79—.01
February	11.77—.03
March	11.79—.01
April	11.77—.01
May	11.77—.01
June	11.66—.01
July	11.61—.01
August	11.50—.02
September	11.34—.01
Middling Spot	12.13—.03

SALES.

Liverpool, Sept. 5.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	10,000
Sales on Speculation	300
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Sept. 5.

Both the New York and New Orleans markets are closed to-day.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 5.

Scinde Good	9.45
Scinde Fully Good	9.65
Scinde Fine	9.85
Bengal Good	9.45
Bengal Fully Goo	9.65
Bengal Fine	9.85
Oomra Good	9.95
Oomra Fully Good	10.20
Oomra Fine	10.45
Broach Good	10.30
Broach Fully Good	10.60
Broach Fine	10.90

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 5.

September	19.60 plus .06
October	19.72 plus .06
November	19.92 plus .06
December	19.92 plus .06
January	19.92 plus .06
February	19.91 plus .06
March	19.89 plus .06
April	19.89 plus .06
May	19.86 plus .06
June	19.85 plus .06
July	19.85 plus .06
August	19.85 plus .06
September	19.85 plus .06
Sakellaridis, F.G.F Spot	20.35

LONDON SILVER.

London, Sept. 5.

Silver:—Market quiet.

Spot	25-3/8
Forward	25-3/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Sept. 5.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. 84/11-1/4

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Sept. 5.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—
Sept/Oct. shipment sellers £9-0-0.
Castorseed, Bombay:—
Sept/Oct. shipment sellers £17-15-0
Rapeseed, Toria ton:—
Sept/Oct. shipment sellers £19-0-0.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 5.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25 C and F Calcutta:—
Sept. per cwt. 15/3-5/4.
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 15/4-1/2
Jan/Mar. per cwt. 15/7-1/2.
C and F Bombay:—
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 15/6-1/4.
C and F Karachi:—
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 15/7.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Sept. 5.

Linseed Oil, naked. London ewt:—
Oct/Dec. delivery sellers 30/10-1/2.
Linseed Oil, naked, London ewt:—
Jan/Apl. delivery sellers 31/9.

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 5.

Linseed Calcutta, ton:—
Sept/Oct. shipment sellers £17-10-0.
Linseed Calcutta ton:—
Oct./Nov. shipment sellers £17-12-0.
Linseed La Plata, c.i.f. ton:—
Sept/Oct. shipment Continent paid £16.
Linseed Bombay, ton:—
Sept Oct. shipment sellers £18-5-0.

LONDON METALS.

London, Sept. 5.

	£
Copper, English best Selected	60-5/8
Copper Braziers	70-1/2
Yellow Metal	62-1/2
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	24-1/2
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	14
Tin, English Ingots	287-1/4

COFFEE.

New York, Sept. 5.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot: Closed.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Sept. 5.

Para Rubber Oct/Nov. vaue 1/3-1/4.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 5.

	£
Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	20-3/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	115
P. & O. Banking Corporation	9-3/4
National Bank	50-1/4
Eastern Bank	6-1/4
Funding Loan 4 p.c	86-5/8
Conversion Loan	75
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	102
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c	56
Indian Stock 3 per ce Sterling Loan	59-5/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	69-5/8
Consols	54-1/4
War Loan 5 per cent.	102
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	93

LONDON DISCCUNT RATES.

London, Sept. 5.

Interest Day to Day Loans	3-1/8 p.c.
Interest 7 days' market loans	3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months	4-5/16 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months	4-15/32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Sept. 5.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.43-3/4
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.13
T.T. Brussels on London	34.91
T.T. Madrid on London	28.81
T.T. Milan on London	89.66
T.T. Berne on London	25.21
T.T. Paris on London	124.02
T.T. London on Prague	163.93

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb:—
Sept/Oct. shipment sellers 52/6.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb:—
Sept/Olt. shipment sellers 53/6.
Wheat, Australian:—
Sept/Oct. shipment sellers 53/9.
Wheat Choice White, Karachi:—
Sept. shipment sellers 53/6.

INDIAN WEEKLY STATIS ICS

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD.

September 6th

RECEIPTS.

Week ending 27th Aug.

	1927. Bales.	1926. Bales.
Calcutta	1042	566.
Bombay x	25147	18168
Karachi	2100	1775
Madras	3237	4872
Rangoon	246(a)	..
Tuticorin	1618	1098
	33390	26479

EXPORTS.

Week ending 27th Aug.

	1927 Bales.	1926. Bales.
Calcutta	1473	1333
Bombay	26616	14848
Karachi	7403	..
Madras	2940	2638
Rangoon	258	..
Tuticorin	..	..
	38690	18519

RECEIPTS.

1st Sept. to 27th Aug.

	1926-27	1925-26
Calcutta	110716	77617
Bombay x	3157132	3326326
Karachi	760396	1171377
Madras	165440	162182
Rangoon	28697 (a)	28752
Tuticorin	61574	84660
	4283935	4850914

EXPORTS.

1st Sept. to 27th Aug.

	1926-27	1925-26.
Calcutta	38769	40791
Bombay x	1981124	2433677
Karachi	679257	1047218
Madras	53586	96543
Rangoon	64748	84931
Tuticorin	41333	118025
	2858817	3821185

(a) to 20th Aug. * Includes Coastal Ports and reshipments of foreign cotton.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY FROM KARACHI.

Week ending 5th September

1927.	1926
346	351

1st Sept. to 5th September

1926-27.	1925-26
327	351

EXPORTS FROM KARACHI.

Week ending 23rd Aug.

	1927.	1926.
United Kingdom	..	..
Continent	..	..
China	..	..
Japan	..	..
Bombay (a)	432	1035
U. S. A.	400	..
	832	1035

1st Sept. to 23rd Aug.

	*1926-27	1925-26.
United Kingdom	45195	65995
Continent	365943	422761
China	64514	131468
Japan	186220	410563
Bombay (a)	48248	119517
U. S. A.	9501	9750
	719521	1160054

* Adjusted
(a) Includes cotton for transhipment.

SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept. 6.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 75/8.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, due 1931/36 Rs. 94/8.
4 per cent. Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/9.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100/14.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/14
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/2.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 107/9.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/5.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Fdee due 1930 Rs. 104/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 107/8.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 88/4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 86/4
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 103.

Forward rates 19th September settlement 3 1/2 per cent Paper Rs. 75/7, 1945-55 Rs. 107/7 per cent Loan 1934-37 Rs. 94-2.

Tone of Exchange.—Steady dull.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

(V. H. A. GANNY.)

Calcutta, Sept. 3.

Jutes:—As stated in our last, report the market for Jute shares experiences a state of indecision and hesitancy as rapid fluctuations in Jute and Hessian markets cannot appreciably affect the share market either way. The whole period under review shows very little doing, the speculative counters fluctuating within narrow limits. Howrah and Clive after touching 54/12 and 47/2 have to be written down closing weak at 54 and 45/14. Nationals were done at 33/12. Birla were a strong feature owing to heavy buying by a big operator, Hukumchand were steady at 21/2 Presidency were weak at 10/10xd.

In higher denominations Alliance and Kamarhatty after touching 638 and 766 dropped by a few points closing 628 and 758. Others were easy by a few points.

Cottons:—In sympathy with a very strong market in Bombay, alround improvement in Yarn and Cloth markets and a continued rise in price of Cotton, the market in this section ruled firm. Dunbars were in keen demand towards the close and had keen buyers upto 255. This scrip shows a rapid rise of rupees 20 and we expect a further good rise in near future. Bengal-Nagpur marked an appreciable rise of Rs. 3/8 and had buyers at Rs. 26. Business done in Kesoram at 4/11 which rise from Rs. 3/14. Undertone is very firm.

Coals:—Market for these shares was practically irregular and unchanged. Some scrips show a bit steadiness while some mark a little decline.

Tea Shares:—Have again improved this week in view of a firm market for Tea realising better prices at the sale last week. Most of the smaller scrips record a rise of 1 to 1 1/2 points from their last week's trading. Belgachi improved from 22 to 24/4, East India 24 3/4 to 26 1/2, Rajabari 12 1/2 to 15 3/4, Rajnagur 13 to 14 1/2, and Ranecherra 23 1/4 to 24 1/2, and among higher denominations North Western Cachar have advanced from 360 to 390. Patrakola have made a record rise of 50 points from 1150 to 1200, and Rungamattee have improved from 352 to 400.

Banks:—This section shows some improvement. Imperial Bank F. P. were done upto Rs. 1440 and contributory were quoted 355. The Bombay market for fully paid is about Rs. 1420. Central Bank done at 28/8.

Government Securities:—The market was dull and uninteresting. 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper and 4 per cent 1960/70 loan quoting almost the same as last week viz. 76 and 88/12. Business in other issues was chiefly restricted to small lots at almost unchanged rates.

Miscellaneous:—The readers of our report will be highly satisfied in noting the rapid rise of Indian Iron and Bengal Iron this week. After opening at 17/14 and 16/12 closed very steady at 19/6 and 18/6 after touching 17/16 and 18/12 respectively. Marshalls and Kumardhubi followed this rise and were steady at 4/12 and 3/8 respectively. Bengal Timber had good enquiry and had buyers upto 185xd. (dividend of Rs. 20.)

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for the "Chronicle.")
(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ld.)

Muktsar (Punjab) Sept. 4.

FORWARD RATES:—

Wheat Asuj	4	9	6
Wheat Mangsar	4	11	3
Gram Asuj	4	0	6
Barley Asuj	3	4	0
Cottonseeds Mangsar	3	12	6

READY:—

Wheat	4	8	0	to	4	13 0
Gram	3	14	0	to	4	1 0
Barley	2	1	0	to	3	2 0
Rapeseed	7	8	0	to	7	12 0
Rapeseed Oil			20	4	0	

Market Arrival:—
Wheat 1000 mds.
Gram 400 mds.
Barley 100 mds.
Market condition:—Steady.

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Sept. 6.

Bengal 380 D/J.
Broach 457 A/M.
Oomra 423 D/J.

SPOT RATES.

	Fine	Fully Good	Good	FGF.
Southern	417	413	409	405

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay September. 6

	Ready	Mill Terms New.
Bengal Superfine	M. G.	390
„ Fine	M.G. 385	Nov.+22/3Dec.+15
„	F. G. M, G.	380/—
Sind-Punjab Fine	„ „	385/—
„	F. G. „	380/—
Wardha-Hingt Fine	M. G.	438/40
Nagpur „	438 40.	Nov+31/Dec+22
Yeotmal	„	433-35
Arri	433 35	Nov+23/Dec+13 4
Amraoti		425-30
KhamgaonAkola	425-30	Nov+16/De+7-8
Mulkapur „		420-25
Khandesh	420/25	Nov.+8Dec.—
Muthia Fine	M,G, 415-17	Dec.—6
Nanded/Purna Best Quality „		430-32
Purna Average	„	420-22
Parbhani/Sailu „	„	425-27
Indore/Ujjain „	„	425-27
Burwah Sanavad		453-37
Broach Fine M.G.,		455-58
„ F.G.,		440
Westerns Good MG		415-20
Western Good H.G.		
Cambodia Fine M.G.		460
Mirajl Sangli F.G.M.G.		430 32
Compta F.G. M.G.		430/32.
Dhollera F.G. M.G.		
Kadi/Vir. F.G.M.G.		

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DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, September 6.

In full-pressed Bales.	This Year 2 days	Since 1st. September Last Year
Khandesh	70	157
Central India	597	1534
Berar and Nagar 54	264	..
Hyderabad-Gaorani ..	..	..
Berar	306	399
Central Provinces 44	383	62
Total Oomras 232	1,620	2,152
Dholera 216	918	352
N.W. Provinces ..	310	47
Rajputana .. 49	455	1127
Sind-Punjab .. 327	327	658
Broach ..	108	..
Coompta & Dharwar ..	333	957
Westerns-Northerns	1	1,849
Cocoanada	..	..
Tinnevelly & Cambodia ..	..	1761
Persian	216	61
American 2056	4051	96
Egyptian and African ..	..	274
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts ..		..
Total 2,880	8,319	9,334

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 31st August

In full pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe	2,300	4,18,738	5,53,208
Japan & China	600	15,38,870	18,73,786
Coast Ports		26,412	24,953
Up-country by Rail		1,86,596	1,17076
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		25,132	8,788
Total	2,900	21,95,748	25,77,811

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Sept. 6.

100 Toyomankwa Patdi 417
100 Standard Mill Yadgiri 420
100 E. D. Sassoon Bhiwara 398
200 Japan T. & Co. Indore 400
100 Japan T. & Co. Kotkapura 380
100 Dawn Mill Kalajin 420
100 Volkart Bros. Broach 425
100 A. Damodar Bengal 392
100 Vardhman Bros. Bengal 392
100 Jetha Devjee Morbi 390
100 Predison Co. Cambodia 383

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 6.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 5th inst.

	Cwts.
Wheat	25,659
Linseed	4,151
Gingellyseeds	7
Groundnuts	6,493
Castorseed	4,480
Rice	703
Myrabollams	22
Cottonseed	8,290
Mowrasced	532
Gram	696
Joowar	2,788
Maize	24
Barley	1,625
Bajree	320
Coal	1,529 tons

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Brahmin Students' meeting at Marwari Vidhalaya at 6 p.m. to support Brahmin Sabha's decision to allow Untouchables Mela to appear before the Sabha's public Ganpati.
Charity Football Match: S. Staffords vs. "The Rest, Cooperage 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, September 8.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, September 9.

Parsi New Year (Yezdezardi 1298). Banks Closed.
Rugy: Prince of Wales Volunteers vs. Bombay Gymkhana "B", Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

Sunday, Sep. 11.

"Oonam" celebrations by the Nayar Samaj, Bombay Samaj premises, Matunga (G. I. P.) 5 p.m. (S.T.)

THE NAYAR SAMAJ, BOMBAY.

The Nayar Samaj Bombay will celebrate "Oonam" on Sunday, the 11th inst. at the Samaj premises, Avenue Terrace, Matunga, (G. I. P.) at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "China" with the mails from Bombay of the 27th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 1 p.m. on the 5th instant and left there at 5-30 p.m. the same day.

CHARITABLE TREATMENT TO PATIENTS.

The total number of patients treated in the Domodher Thackersey Mooljee Charitable Dispensaries, two, at Ripon Road, and one, at Kalachowki Road, during the month of August 1927.
Was 1702 out of whom 1443 were males and 259 were females including Children.

TREASURY BILLS SALES.

Total amount applied for was Rs. 2,03, 10,000. Tenders to the amount of Rs. 1,58,10,000 were received at Rs. 97-9-0 and above and were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. Average rate of accepted tenders was Rs. 97-911.

REMITTANCES TO THE BRITISH TREASURY.

Remittances during the week ending 3rd September 1927, Sterling purchased in India 25,000.
Total Remittance from 1st April 1927 to 3rd September 1927. 6,470,000. Transfer from paper currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury. 5,574,000. Total. 12,044,000.

FREE EYE TREATMENT TO THE POOR.

At the Madanpura Settlement of the Social Service League, Dr. S. R. Machave, L.C.P. and S., of the Blind Relief Association, treated 210 patients in the month of August 1927, of whom 123 were males and 87 females. The Doctor's visiting hours at the Settlement are 2 to 5 p.m. (S.T.) on Fridays and Sundays.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per S.S. "Khandalla" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 14th Inst.

2. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per S.S. "Genova" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Wednesday the 14th Instt.

Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion per extra S.S. "Masula" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 8th inst.

SRI RAMAKRISHNA MISSION RELIEF ACTIVITIES.

Swami Sambhuddnananda writes:—
The following cover the report of work done upto 31st August in the Tarapurt and Indanaj Centres. The work was entirely of distribution of grains and clothes, there being no funds with us to help in rebuilding fallen huts. In the Tarapur centre covering 25 villages we distributed 130 maunds of race and 1700 pieces of cloth, both old and new, and 425 maunds of seeds for sowing purposes were sold to about 280 peasants at Rs. 2|12 per manud, against Rs. 5 in the bazar. About 120 maunds of rice, 15 maunds of pulse and 80 maunds of Jowar were thus distributed. We are able to sell these at reduced rates through the help of the Gujarat Prantic Sanity and particularly of Messrs. Faiubhai Amin and Chimanbhai Amin of Tarapur. At Indanaj centre, newly opened, we distibuted about 30 maunds of rice and 350 pieces of cloth. About 100 maunds of wheat and 40 maunds of Jowar seeds were sold to the middle class people at reduced prices. This centre was not visited by any party before we went and hence our organisation of relief measures is not yet complete.

Our single minded work has attracted the attention of the Cambay State and the Administrator Mr. V. K. Namjoshi and Mr. G. S. Trivedi, Magistrate and Secretary Relief Fund, have now come forward to render us financial help in regard to our future operations. We have received Rs. 500|- and have been promised another sum of Rs. 200|- to help the distressed people in rebuilding their huts. Further a sum of Rs. 500|- has been offered for immediate relief work in the different villages under operation. Some Cambay merchants of Bombay have promised to send us Rs. 1000|- and we propose with this amount to open relief measures in the interior parts of Bhal District. We are thankful to one and all of them for thus coming to our aid, when we could not get any help from the Bombay Central Fund and when our resources are being almost exhausted.

Contributions may be sent to the President Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, Bombay or to F. J. Ginwalla Esq., M.L.C. Old French Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay.

GANESH UTSAV

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME

AT GOREGAOKAR'S BUILDINGS, GIRGAUM.

'Kirtan' by Govindbuva Deo. 9-30 p.m.

AT MAHOMEDI CHAWL, KANDEWADI.

Lecture by Mr. K. P. Khadilkar on "My devotee will never perish"—9 p.m.

BY YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Lecture by Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar on "Hindu Dharmacha Vikas"—6 p.m.

BY HINDU SABHA, MATUNGA.

Lecture by Mrs. Saraswatibai Gadgil on "Line of Religious Education" (for ladies only—3-30 p.m.
Gogras Mela—8-30 p.m.
Lecture by Seth Maoji Govindji (in Gujarathi) on "Jagadamba."

AT JARIWALA BUILDING, LAMINGTON, ROAD.

Lecture by Mr. S. K. Patil 9 p.m.
Imitations by Prof. Yeshwantrao Nakle 10-30 p.m.

BY HINDU SABHA, PAREL.

Lecture on "The Present unemployment Problem" by Mr. S. A. Gopujkar 7-30 p.m.

AT DADAR ENGLISH SCHOOL.

Lecture by Prof. R. M. Joshi on "Sandhya" 4 p.m.

AT KUDAT-DESHKAR BRAHMAN NIWAS.

Lecture by Mrs. Sarlaba Naik on "Public Sprit" 6-30 p.m.
'Kirtan' by Kokil Bapubuva Rashinkar 9 p.m.

AT KESHAV BAGH, OPP. ASOKA SWADESHI STORES.

Lecture by Messrs. Mohanlal M. Desai and Balubhai T. Desai 6-30 p.m. on Way to attain Swaraj."
Magic performance by Prof. K. A. Vyas 9 p.m.

SUPPORT TO BRAHMIN SABHA'S DECISION.

PUBLIC MEETING OF COLLEGE STUDENTS

A public meeting of the Deccani Chitpavan, Deshastha, Karhade and Deorukhe Brahmin Students of all the Colleges and Schools of Bombay will be held to-day (Wednesday) in Marwari Vidyalaya Hall at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to consider and support the resolution regarding the Untouchable Mela, passed by the Brahmin Sabha on the 28th of August last. Messrs. D. V. Gokhale of Poona, Prof. Gajendragadkar, Dr. Bhadkamkar, Prof. A. R. Bhat, Prof. R. M. Joshi, Dr. Kashikar and others will be amongst the speakers. Prof. Sathye of the Elphonstone College will preside.

ST. LEGER STAKES.

LATEST BETTING

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Following is the latest St. Leger betting:—Six to four against Book Law, seven to two Hot Night, ten to one Shian Mor and Tattoo, fourteen to one Buckfast offered, sixteen to one Son and Heir offered and twenty to one taken.—Reuter's Special.

ST. LEGER PROBABLES.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

The following are alterations in the probables for St. Leger: Baralong (R. Jones); Caporal (F. Fox); Prester John (Caldwell); Silverstead (Gordon Richards). Omit Arran Chief Gypsy King Chateau, Palmer, Phideas Second, Damon, Faeon, Caledon, Grey Mist and Composure.—Reuter.

SPECIAL PATETI NUMBER

of

"THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

The special Pateti Number of "The Bombay Chronicle" is published and is available for sale at all book stalls and from newsboys.
The number is printed on glazed paper and contains over a hundred illustrations and articles from well-known writers.
It is priced as As. 4 onl.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST LOAN.

RS. 25 LACS TO BE RAISED IN OCTOBER.

ADVERTISING IN "STATESMAN"

MR. SILAM'S AMENDMENT LOST

At the meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust Committee on Tuesday once again the question of raising loan of Rs. 25 lacs cropped up. Some members did not want the press representatives to be present during the discussion as it was a matter relating to finance while others desired the discussion to be reported. The chairman said in the Board's meeting an objection was taken by certain members for allowing the press representatives to report the discussion on the loan. He therefore took the sense of the meeting and the result was that three voted against three. The chairman by his casting vote allowed the press representatives to be present.

The chairman then submitted a letter of the Chief Officer requesting that the loan of Rs. 25 lacs bearing interest at 4 per cent. and repayable at the option of the Board at the end of 33 years or at any rate thereafter within 43 years be raised as early as possible.

The chairman said the loan would be issued on the 4th of October 1927 and five per cent would be required to be deposited with the tender. The brokerage was Rupee one. He moved the proposition in the terms of the Chief Officer's note.

NO ADVERTISEMENT TO "STATESMAN."

Mr. S. L. Silam said the advertisement regarding the loan should not be given in "Statesman." He pointed out the protest which was raised against that paper owing to certain publication against India and he moved an amendment that "Statesman" be excluded from the patronage of advertisement.

Mr. B. G. Horniman seconded the amendment.

Sir Reginald Spence opposing the amendment said politics should not be mixed up with finance.

The chairman remarked that "Statesman" was a well-known paper.

Mr. S. B. Billimoria: Is this discussion to be published in Bombay newspapers tomorrow? (Laughter?)

The amendment was put to the vote and was lost. The original proposition was carried.

DIRECTOR INSTEAD OF SECRETARY

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE TO ARRANGE FOR MANUAL TRAINING.

NO ENGLISH IN VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

At a special meeting of the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee held on Tuesday afternoon, it was resolved to recommend to the Corporation to appoint a Director of Education for Bombay with a salary starting at Rs. 800 instead of a secretary as was the practice and the Committee. Further recommended that to do the office work relating to the Schools Committee, an Office Superintendent with a starting salary of Rs. 300 per month should be provided.

The Committee, after finishing the business of considering the report of the establishment sub committee on the duties and responsibilities of the heads of the Schools Department for which they had specially met, formed into a general meeting and discussed Prof. V. G. Rao's resolution calling upon the Committee to introduce the teaching of English in all the higher standards in Marathi Primary Girls' Schools.

Dr. Javle pointed out that in Gujarati Schools, teaching of English was already introduced.

Mr. Dimtinkar was of the opinion that in Gujarathi Schools English was not taught, it was being murdered.

The resolution on being put to vote was lost.

Another resolution moved by Prof. Rao recommending the opening of a manual training class in the Damodar Thackersey Hall Compound was carried.

WORLD'S CHAMPION WRESTLER

GAMA ACCEPTS ZBYSZKO'S CHALLENGE

LAHORE, Sept. 5.

It will be remembered that Zbyszko, the famous Polish wrestler in a private advice some time ago offered to return to India with his young brother and another wrestler Steinke to wrestle with Gama and his younger brother Imam Bakhsh.

Gama, who claims world's championship, has now accepted the challenge both on behalf of himself and his younger brother and is willing to meet Zbyszko at any time and upon any terms provided the Maharaja of Patiala, is patron, gives him permission.—A.P.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION IN ASSEMBLY

(From Our Special Representative).

SIMLA, Sept. 6.

I understand that Mr. M. K. Acharya will move the adjournment of the Assembly to-morrow to discuss the action of the Beigal-Nagpur Railway in turning out of Kharagpur workshops, no less than two thousand men on the alleged ground of retrenchment which several members who are in the know of things are inclined to regard as reprisal on the last year's strikers. The move of Mr. Acharya has obtained large measure of support and is very likely to be put in operation to-morrow.

HIGH COURT

MUNICIPALITY'S CLAIM.

CASE UNDER LAND ACQUISITION ACT

Mr. Justice Jhaveri at the High Court disposed of a suit filed by Bombay Municipal Corporation, against Pandu Laxman Gawand and 3 others claiming Rs. 8166 under the Land Acquisition Act.

The municipality resolved to widen the Kunbharwada Road at Dadar, and for that purpose acquired a piece of land belonging to the defendants, measuring 613 square yards with structures on it, under the Land Acquisition Act. Pandu had half share in the property, and the other one-fourth each. It was agreed that out of the area 197 sq. yards were to be used for widening the road and the remaining 416 was to be reconveyed to the defendants on their paying a certain amount. The Municipal Commissioner called upon them to pay the amount and take possession of the land. The defendants refused, alleging that the plaintiffs were guilty of breach. Hence the suit.

The defendant contested the claim on the ground that the agreement was not valid in the absence of previous sanction by the Corporation.

His Lordship passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff with costs.

"PRIDE OF DETROIT" LEAVES FOR CALCUTTA.

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 6.

The American airmen Brook and Schlee flying in the "Pride of Detroit" left for Calcutta at five minutes to seven this morning. They were the guests of the Editor of the "Pioneer" during their stay.—A.P.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	Sept. 6.
Previous Closing Rate	22.74
To-day's Opening Rate	22.79
Difference	+.5
To-day's Closing Rate	22.87
Difference	+.13

LIVERPOOL.

	Sept. 6.
Previous Close	11.79
To-day's Opening Rate	11.80
Difference	+.1
To-day's Closing Rate	11.96
Difference	+.17

Broach Expectation Rs. 462

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	Sept. 6.
Ready	25.5
Lower	0 1 0
Forward	25.5
Lower	0 1 0

Tone of market.—Steady.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST

BOMBAY PLEADER IN TROUBLE

The Chief Presidency Magistrate ordered the issue of a summons against Framji Jamshedji Patel, a pleader, practising in the Police Courts to stand his trial on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of a diamond ring valued at Rs. 650 preferred against him by Messrs. Marcks and Co., Jewellers of Esplanade Road.

Mr. Lancaster Chamarette, a salesman, with Messrs. Marcks and Co. appeared before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur on Tuesday morning and filed a complaint in the course of which he stated that Patel had called on their show-room on July 27. And having selected two rings requested the manager to give them to him on credit as he wanted to take them to Poona for the approval of his wife. After the accused undertook to either return or pay for the rings positively by August 1. Mr. Proctor the Managing Director agreed to his taking the rings away on credit after he signed for them in the approval book.

As nothing was heard from the accused for one week, the firm wrote him two letters asking him to return the rings. The accused replying stated that they were with a lady friend of his at Poona and that he would return one of the rings with the price of the other, by August 15. Nothing was heard on that day but the accused sent a telegram from Pen on August 18, stating that he was engaged there in a case and that he would settle with the firm on August 22. Again on August 22 a gentleman saw Mr. Proctor on behalf of the accused and asked for some more time. The accused himself saw Mr. Proctor on August 25, when he returned one of the rings promising to return the other one on August 29. The accused has stated that he had presented the other ring to a young lady in Poona.

The complainant, therefore, submitted that the accused in presenting the ring to another person in Poona as stated by the accused himself was a breach of the terms of the trust on which the ring was given and thereby he had committed criminal breach of trust. He, therefore, prayed for process against the accused.

The Magistrate, as stated above, ordered the issue of a summons against the accused.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (SEP. 7TH.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: VIRGO.

If to-day is your birthday you are a lovable personality of cheerful disposition who believes in divine exposition and truthful deposition, whether in a court of law or at home. Disasters or disappointments never weaken your stamina. The one thing that really weakens your stamina is your addictedness to drinking beverage like tea, and coffee (not to mention the Westerners' "bottled tea") of the quality generally available in Bombay restaurants or Moguls' tea-shop. You gulp down steaming hot tea or coffee every half an hour, that is about two dozen cups at least during your waking hours. You are a slave to this (a victim, if you don't mind) insidious poison, this slow but sure poison. You are a physical wreck, no doubt, and if married after this bad habit is formed you will either be childless or at the most will have one child, your only hope, your sheet anchor in this "sarae-fani" (ephemeral world). This bad habit of indulging in excelsis in tea and coffee is the best ally of the Destroyer which very few people on this world realise. Our budding politicians rave against Government for certain existing disabilities, viz. of not allowing them the use of fire-arms or allowing them to defend themselves, the attitude which they allege, "saps the vitality of our manhood", etc., etc. Though this complaint is justifiable they do not for a moment take trouble to think that this bad habit of theirs can be cured by themselves without leaning on the crutches or the broken reeds of Sircar Mabap, and they would be physically stronger than what they are to-day. At present they are an object of ridicule in the cat-eyes of the governing authorities. Remove this defect and rear up a strong virile nation, full of Bhim Sens and Gamas, Shahs and Tarabais, by being a strict teetotaller and tea-hater.

CONVICTED OF PERJURY.

Sentences of 12 months and three months were inflicted on Ramchandra Mahadeo Joshi and Ramchandra Laxman Jaikar, respectively, by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, on Monday, for the accused persons' having committed perjury and forgery in a suit heard in the High Court for the recovery of Rs. 44,000 from the estate of a widow named Dwarkabai Kalgatkar.

RS. 200 FOR THREE TEETH.

ASSAULT CASE COMPOUNDED

On a charge of assaulting Kaikhushroo N. Plumber, an old Parsee and knocking out three teeth off his mouth, on Saturday last, Jehangir Sorabjee Panthaki, an Electrical Engineer in the services of the Rajpipla State was made to stand his trial before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court.

When the case came up for hearing on Monday, Mr. Saher, Counsel for the accused, announced that the complainant had arrived at a compromise with his client and he requested the Court to permit the compromise to stand good. According to the terms of the compromise the accused had undertaken to express his regret for the incident and to compensate the complainant by paying him Rs. 200.

QUEEN'S ROAD MOTOR SMASH

MORE EVIDENCE RECORDED.

The City Coroner Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle resumed the inquiry into the death of Samuel Favel who died as a result of injuries sustained by him when his motor-cycle collided with a motor-car driven by Mr. Pradhan, a Professor of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute on Sunday (the 28th ultimo) near the Radio Club on Queen's Road. After some evidence was recorded, especially of Inspector Rabbit of the Motor Vehicles Department, further inquiry was adjourned till 8th instant at 11 a.m.

DEATH BY HOMICIDAL WOUNDS.

A foul murder committed by an unknown person was the cause of the death of a Pathan named Nurbadsha Pulcha (25) whose dead body was found on a foot-path of Sandhurst Road on Sunday morning. At an inquest held by the city Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of death by hemorrhage arising from homicidal wounds inflicted by means of a sharp weapon by a person unknown to the jury.

GANPATI IMMERSION TRAGEDY

HINDU DROWNED

During Ganpati immersions on Monday evening a sad accident occurred to a Hindu which unfortunately proved fatal. It appeared Haria Govind, residing in the Development Chawl at Worli went with his family and friends for the immersion of a Ganpati at Hornby Vellard. Haria had taken some liquor and went a little further deep in the water with the Ganpati. He began to drown and was dragged ashore by Sakharam Raghu, one of his companions. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died subsequently. At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A FATAL FALL

Ahmed, an employee on the electrical works of the B. B. and C. I. Railway was working on Monday evening near Sandhurst Road when he fell from a height of 30 feet. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries.

A FATAL ASSAULT.

SEQUEL TO DEMAND OF WAGES

Kadarally, a hawker and distributer of handbills, went on Tuesday at 5 p.m. to one Karim Mahomed a man working in the Empire Cinema, Fort, to demand his wages. After exchange of words, it is alleged Karim grew angry with Kadarally and assault him with an iron pipe. Kadarally fell down on the ground. In the meantime the police arrived on the spot and removed Kadarally to the G. T. Hospital where it was ascertained that the skull of Kadarally was fractured.

Karim has been arrested and is now in the Esplanade Road Police lock-up.

A MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENT.

Shribhao Manya was driving motor car No. Y 2809 from the Carnac Bundar Road towards Bori Bundar on Tuesday at about 4 p.m. when one Alimahomed Zaroodin (40) was knocked down while he was crossing the road. He was at once conveyed by police to the G. T. Hospital at 4-25 p.m. where it was ascertained that some of his ribs were fractured and he died of injuries at 4-45 p.m.

Some of the Muslims at Sukkur have been holding meetings at which suggestions are being made to boycott the Hindu community.—Free Press.

THEFTS IN THE CITY

Ali Akbar Din Mohmed, a Hotel-keeper at Parel missed his servant Ahmed Ibrahim (16) and learnt on enquiry that he had gone to Poona. As the missing boy had access to the complainant's room, the boxes were examined and it was discovered that Rs. 988 in notes and cash were stolen.

Magan Lala, a building Contractor, residing in Angde's chawl at Khetwadi went with his family on Monday evening to witness the Ganpati procession. On his return at about 8 p.m. he found the doors of his house open and gold ornaments valued at Rs. 950/ stolen

GRINDLAYS V. LICHMORE.

CASE WITHDRAWN.

One more case in which prosecution was launched against Rustomji Framji Lichmore of Messrs. Lichmore Brothers on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of three consignments of mild steel hoops and wire nails valued at Rs. 14,000 preferred against him by Messrs. Grindlay and Co was marked as withdrawn by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Tuesday.

Mr. R. P. Thanawala, the Police Prosecutor while applying for the withdrawal of the charge stated that in view of the Court's decision in a previous case against Lichmore and the confirmation of the same decision by the High Court the Commissioner of Police had in consultation with the Advocate-General decided not to proceed with the case.

The Magistrate marked the case as withdrawn.

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Suppliers, Mill-owners, Factory-owners, Workshop-owners' difficulties solved in case if they apply to the undersigned for the supply of Electrical Goods, Hardware, Machinery, Engineering and Workshop Tools, Heavy Chemicals, Industrial and Agricultural Machinery, Textile Belting, Sodawater Machinery, etc. Please apply to Rustomji Nowroji Bapasola, 10, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, with detailed information and necessary particulars.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1927.

THE UNIVERSITY BILL. II.

In the enumeration of the "Authorities" of the University (Section 6), there is a strange confusion as to the very conception of what constitutes or is an "Authority." While the Faculties, which are very subordinate, amorphous, bodies created by the Senate and regulated by it, are enumerated separately, next after the Senate, the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor, not to say the Rector (if any), are altogether omitted. The Chancellor is certainly an authority of and in the University, with distinct statutory powers and functions; and it must be the result of a radical misapprehension to omit him from the list of authorities. In the constitution of the Senate, again, (Section 7) the Rector (if any) is mentioned specifically along with the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor, making one ask the "raison d'etre" of such a special distinction on one, who is, after all, a mere servant of the University. The Governor of Bombay is to be the ex-officio Chancellor (S.8); but we fail to see why the principle of an elective Chancellorship should not be introduced at this stage in the life of the University. Certainly, it would be both anachronistic and objectionable to leave all the powers given under this Act to the Chancellor to be exercised by himself, in his personal capacity. Sub-clause (2) of this Section (8) must be amended by the addition of the words: "On the advice of his constitutional adviser," which must mean the Minister of Education in this connection. The elective Chancellor, had one been contemplated, would, of course, not be entrusted with the vast powers left under this Act to the Chancellor; e.g. the nomination of a very considerable proportion of the members of the Senate. Assuming that the Governor is to be always the Chancellor, it is but fair that the powers entrusted to him should be exercisable on the advice of the constitutional adviser, the Minister.

Section 9 is fundamentally objectionable. The Vice-Chancellor must be elective. It may be desirable to raise his term of office from 2 to 5 years; it may even be conceded that the election to be valid may be by a prescribed majority, e.g. 2|3 of the Senate voting. But, making these concessions, you must not leave such an important authority, or at least officer, of the University at the mercy of the Chancellor. The tendency of the day is towards a greater and greater separation of all such self-contained and autonomous institutions from the leading strings of officialdom and red tape. Our University has suffered in the past in no small degree, thanks to these leading strings; while the Vice-Chancellor remains a nominee of the Executive Government, even if not of the Chancellor personally, as provided by the express terms of this section, there can be no hope of independence and initiative in the University administration. While the Bombay Corporation are asking the Government to permit them to appoint their own Municipal Commissioner, it would be absurd to expect the University to be content with an executive head nominated by the Chancellor on his own initiative and at his own sweet discretion. To make the Vice-Chancellor able to support worthily the dignity of his office, we should have no objection if a clause were inserted in this section permitting the Senate to make some sort of an allowance to the Vice-Chancellor during the term of his office, so that the scope of selection be not confined to the ranks of very wealthy lawyers or merchants or princes whose interests in the University might not be all that it may be desired. The Section must therefore be radically amended and altered.

Section 10 relating to the appointment of a Rector is utterly objectionable and must be deleted. The Rector (if any), will be worse than a fifth wheel of the coach, and still more mischievous is the indirect jobbing that is bound to be entailed if the appointment is even contemplated. This is altogether independent of the considerations of cost.

In the constitution of the Senate, the Bill endeavours to take away by the left hand all that the right hand might ever have thought of giving. Apparently, but only apparently, the principle of election is to be given a much larger share than is the case with the constitution of the present Senate. To-day four-fifths of the membership are nominated at the purely personal discretion of the Chancellor, while one-fifth or less are supposed to be elected In the new Bill, there is to be a distinction between ex-Officio Fellows, and Ordinary Fellows. The number of the former is uncertain and fluctuating, but at present would be about 40, of which nearly half will owe their position direct to Government; and the other half will be lucky if they do not owe it indirectly to the same power. Of the Ordinary Fellows, the total is a little difficult to calculate not only because there are uncertain items like groups C and D; but also because the draftsmen of the Bill have forgotten their arithmetic since they learnt it at school. Sub-Clause (iii) gives seven members to public associations and bodies, but the items there-under make a total of 11 Registered Graduates get a total of 25; but no separate constituencies are created by districts or provinces for them; so that the growing bill of costs for an election will make that constituency inaccessible except to the richest people. The cross-representation of the Provincial Council into the University Senate, and of the Municipality, may be accepted as evidence of the desire to bring such bodies more closely into contact with one another; but the retention of the Chancellor's power to nominate 40 must be condemned as disproportionately excessive. There ought, in reality, to be no power of nomination in such bodies, if the principle of their autonomy is at all appreciated. If the arrangements for adequate representation of all classes and interests do not give a fully satisfactory result on all counts, the principle of co-option would be a much better corrective of a possible anomaly than the principle of nomination. We think the Senate may be fairly trusted to nominate itself, or co-opt, say ten per cent. of its total strength, or 11 per cent. of its elected and ex-officio strength, to secure proper representation of all classes and interests; while the Government interest may be said to be more than duly represented in the ex-officio element already noticed. If the numbers and constituencies given in Section 12 are not radically altered and mended, the Senate will be an enlarged copy of the present body of the like name.

Section 13 is interesting for the provision it makes for vacating the office of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor by absence. We are not sure that the provision is at all necessary in the case of the Chancellor. In regard to the Vice-Chancellor, also, we do not see that 13 (2) is really an improvement, except perhaps to set at rest any doubts that may have been raised in the past. 14 (2) is really ill-conceived or at least ill-worded. It would work havoc with the representatives of Graduates who may have secured their seats at considerable expenditure, only to be thrown out if for reasons of health or business they are obliged to be absent from Senate meetings for more than twelve months consecutively. And even for the other members, elected or otherwise, the provision may act so as needlessly to deprive the Senate of the services of a really competent Fellow, merely because of his unavoidable absence. We are not sure that, as the clause is worded, the absence would be condoned, even if it is caused by an Act of the Senate itself, e.g., the deputation of a Fellow to attend a congress in America. Surely there is room for amendment in this, if only by inserting the words: "and if leave of absence has not been granted by the Senate on a written application for the same by a Fellow" after the word "Convocation" in 14 (2). The Fellows are to hold office for five years as at present; but we think the basic purpose of the Bill would be much more effectively served, if a Section is added, say 15-A, by which one-fifth of the elected and nominated members are made to retire every year, so that there is a continued public interest in the affairs of the University, and not a perfunctory regard once every five years. The principle, it may be added, is worth considering also for the executive bodies in the University itself, like the Syndicate, whose term may be advantageously extended for three years, but whose members must be required to retire in rotation, one-third, every year to be elected again themselves or others in their place by the constituency that originally returned them. The next Section 16 is needlessly irritating and unnecessarily punitive, and ought to be deleted. The Senate must have power to regulate its own proceedings, and also the discipline of its own members; but that cannot be used to include this extraordinary right of cancelling a Fellow's appointment or election, or his degradation; and, certainly, the power can on no account be given to an outside body like the "Local Government." We must, once and for all, free the Senate from the official leading strings.

The powers of the Senate, as defined in Section 17, are needlessly restricted. We do not see why the right to amend an ordinance or a regulation or a draft statute be taken away from the Senate. The insistence on the right to refer back is only an addition to the mechanism for delay, to which such bodies are temperamentally most addicted. Why add to their temptation by such stupid restriction? The powers in connection with the preparation, discussion and passing of the annual financial statement or the Budget of the University, (c) and (d) need to be amplified, and the Senate will certainly not be the poorer, nor its business obstructed and delayed, if the analogy of the Legislative Councils is so far copied as to include the right of asking questions of the Syndicate. Making provision for teaching will not be all that the public desire, if the provision is confined to post-graduate teaching and research only. Other teaching and instruction must be specifically mentioned; while the right to make appointments to University chairs must also be specifically mentioned in sub-section (f), which is merely content with leaving the Senate the doubtful right of instituting and maintaining chairs, departments, hostels, scholarships, etc. Sub-clause (j) may also be improved by the addition of the word "grant" after "endowments."

THE COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP

So Lancashire have retained the County Cricket Championship thanks to Notts' disastrous display against Glamorgan, when they suffered defeat by an innings and eighty-one runs. It was more than a bad defeat for Notts; it was the defeat of all their hopes to annex the championship, and Lancashire were able to get ahead by a narrow margin, the points being 68.75 per cent. and 67.85 per cent. respectively. And by a strange trick of fortune the stumbling block was a team which had not as yet won a match and figured fifteenth in order in a table of seventeen teams. Glamorgan are to be congratulated on their excellent all-round performance in winning their first match of the series, against the potential champions. Mercer and Ryan worked wonders with the ball and were solely responsible for the collapse of Notts for 61 runs in their second innings. On the other hand Notts were distinctly unfortunate in losing the assistance of their great bowler Larwood, who was injured and had to stand down at a time when his services were vitally required. But to have climbed two places higher in the table has been a great achievement and about the future Notts need have no apprehension. And what of Lancashire? They have retained the honour for the second year, but can hardly be termed a champion side. Too much depends on their excellent fast bowler, MacDonald, and their batting has almost invariably been stodgy and dull without the sparkle that has characterised the displays of Kent. Lancashire will have to change their ideas and tactics in batting if they are to become popular champions.

There is something tragic about the decline of Yorkshire. Not long ago, that great cricketing county may be said to have been invincible. But the ravages of Anno Domini have told and now Yorkshire must content themselves with the third place. The value of Sutcliffe to Yorkshire has been evident by his consistency. Men of the type of Rhodes—though he is still a bulwark to the side—cannot last for ever. New material—and young at that—must be introduced and it is incredible that a cricketing county with the traditions of Yorkshire, cannot produce enough young blood to reinstate it in its former position of pride. Kent has been the most attractive side this season, and containing, as it does, players of the type of Chapman and Woolley this is no wonder. Although Legee is rather outshone by his more distinguished collegues he has nevertheless been an invaluable asset to the team, and no matter how these three have been combined the batting has always been free and attractive. The sixth place is the lot of Surrey and it is surprising that the County possessing the best batsman in the world should not do better. Though he is getting on in years it is obvious that Hobbs is still the finest bat in the country, and he is to Surrey what Sutcliffe is to Yorkshire. Sandham has been doing remarkably well of late as an opening batsman; while Fender, the skipper, not long ago performed the best bowling feat of the season by capturing seven Middlesex wickets for eleven runs. Derby by taking the fifth place with a percentage of 61.87 have shown promising form and are on the up grade. Worcester bring up the rear with 18.51.

It has been a disastrous season altogether, a large number of matches having to be abandoned or left undecided by adverse conditions of weather, which unfortunately has been of the worst. But there is consolation to be derived from the fact that competition was very keen and it was almost the last match of the season that decided the championship honours. It is this which tends towards progress and so long as it is kept alive, England may hope to retain the ashes.

ATTACKS ON RELIGION

The Official Bill to penalise scurrilous attacks on religions has received from the Legislative Assembly much more support than one might have expected a year ago. Some scandalous attacks on founders of religion and their deplorable consequences have driven many persons into almost a panicky feeling, and our leaders, loath to remain indifferent, are making frantic efforts to do something to prevent such scandalous attacks in the future. Those of us who have long enough memories, who have not ceased to suffer from the mis-use of laws, passed in a panic with the best of intentions, may well plead for caution. The first question that should be carefully considered is whether the present law, as clearly laid down in the "Risala Vartman" case by the Division Bench of the Punjab High Court and in the "Vichitra Jivan" case by the Allahabad High Court, is not clear and deterrent enough. If the new Bill seeks only to codify the above decisions, it is a superfluous attempt. If it seeks to widen the present law, the need for caution is specially great. The Bill, we fear, proposes to widen the scope of the present law, and that too in a vague and indefinite manner.

Mr. Crerar, who moved the Bill in the Assembly, said that under the present law promotion of class-hatred is a necessary ingredient of offence. He now wants to penalise any "intentional insult to religion or intentional outrage on religious feelings," whether or not such an attack promotes class hatred. We fear that such an extension, even if it purports to cover only insulting and outrageous attacks, may, owing to the vagueness of the term "religious feelings," be applied to strong but 'bona fide' criticisms of religious usages, made with a desire for reform but possessing a tendency to wound religious susceptibilities. We also feel that an attack on religion should be an offence only so far as it promotes class or communal hatred. If this point is conceded, the present law is quite sufficient. There is besides much truth in the contention of Mian Shah Nawaz that "religious feelings had of late taken a form which was not religious." In any case, Mr. Belvi's amendment to have the Bill circulated for eliciting public opinion could well have been accepted by the Assembly. Nothing would have been lost by a little delay, as the present law, clarified by the two cases mentioned above, has been fairly deterrent. As it is, we can only hope that the Select Committee will make the Bill as innocerous to 'bona fide' erities of religion as possible and introduce in it all necessary safeguards against misuse.

SATYAGRAHA IN SAMOA

Elsewhere is published an interesting article from the "Daily Herald," describing the unrest among the natives of Samoa against the mandatory administration of the New Zealand Government. It appears that that Government has banished several Samoan chiefs and interned them on a solitary hill, with the crater of an extinct voleano to add to the grimness of their solitude. The incensed native population has started and persistently maintained a policy of passive resistance including a boycott of New Zealand goods. The spirit of the people is said to be best exemplified by the Samoan proverb, "We are moved by love but are never driven by intimidation." If deliverance comes to these people from any quarter, it will not be, we fear, from the League of Nations.

"MOTHER INDIA."

ITS POLITICAL CHARACTER

(BY LALA LAJPAT RAI).

II.

Specially Contributed to "The Chronicle."

I have read the book from cover to cover and have no hesitation in saying that the book is not the product of an unbiased student and investigator of human affairs. The whole book, from cover to cover, is in the nature of a special pleading and that also of the worst kind. It is full of untruth. The truths in it have been so coated and coloured and painted as to make them appear much more revolting than they are. Studied effort has been made to suppress the other side. Only such evidence or bits of evidence have been placed before the reader which are most damaging to India, her culture and her people. The evidence has not been judiciously weighed and no attempt has been made to take a balanced view of things. The one predominant motive behind the book is to justify British rule and to discount India's claim to Self-Government. The book has rendered the work of the social reformer extremely difficult as such exaggerated and sweeping statements make it incumbent on him to be more careful in condemning social evils and customs in strong language for fear lest they may be got hold of by interested calumniators and used as evidence of our unfitness to manage our affairs. India is not a land of saints. The very fact that a handful of foreigners have been able to impose their rule on us and to keep it so long, is presumptive evidence of our incapacity, inefficiency and disunion.

OUR OWN REFORMING EFFORTS.

The saner section of the Indian publicists have not tried to hide our weaknesses behind explanations and apologies. They have condemned and denounced their weaknesses and faults in no unmeasured terms. A good many of them have given the best in them to the removal of these vices and weaknesses. Hundreds have given up worldly career, wealth and pleasure in the dissemination of education and in the propaganda of social re-form. To say that Hindu Society is fundamentally as bad to-day as it was when Abbe J. A. Dubois wrote his work on Hindu manners, customs and ceremonies, is, to say the least, entirely misleading and a pervertion of facts. Dubois has been profusely quoted, but nowhere has the year of the first publication of the book been given. The first quotation occurs on page 31 and the footnote refers to the pages of the 1924 Oxford edition without giving the original date of the publication. In two of the latter quotations, it is stated that he wrote in the beginning of the 19th century.

INTENTIONAL SUPPRESSION.

A reader who does not know anything of India and of the history of the Christian movement in India, would not realise that Dubois was a Christian missionary who wrote his book about 125 years ago. In other quotations also the same kind of intentional suppression is observed. Mis-statements, misrepresentations, and unverified cock and bull stories abound to such an extent that it is impossible to notice them in detail. I will give a few samples later on, but before I do so, I would like to examine Miss Mayo's claim that "leaving 'untouched' the realm of religion, politics and art," she "would confine" her "inquiry to such work-a-day ground as public health and its contributing factors." But there is not a single chapter in the book which is free from political insinuations, innuendoes, implications and 'conclusions.' The latter make it impossible to believe that Miss Mayo was not "a political agent, or that she was "a volunteer uncommitted, unsubsidised and unattached". Let us examine the chapters which are professedly political. Chapter XXI is headed "Home of Stark Want". The object of the chapter is to demolish the theory of a "golden age" in India and to refute the charge that British rule is at least partly responsible for the present grinding poverty of the Indian people. In the first five pages, a brief survey of Indian history is given upto the year 1761, based mostly on Sir T. W. Holderness's "Peoples and Recollections of India-". Then follows a sweeping statement:—

"Now in the scanty official records of these troubled centuries, little indeed is said of the common people. Such glimpses as appear, however, show the populace generally as the unconsidered victims of their master's greed, be that master Hindu or Mahomedan. Hungry, naked, poverty-stricken, constantly over-ridden by undisciplined mobs of soldiers, bled of their scanty produce, swept by exterminating famines and epidemics."

UNPARDONABLE IGNORANCE.

The whole of this statement shows Miss Mayo's unpardonable ignorance of the history of India—unpardonable, because of the sweeping and unqualified nature of her statement. Her quotations from the Chronicles of Western travellers begin from 1580.

(Continued on page 9.)

*The first article appeared on 5th inst.

Notes of the Day.

India's Strength!

There are millions of poor misguided people in India who do not know how powerful India is at Geneva, how great is her influence at the League Council table. For the benefit of these ignorant, unappreciative distrustful folk, Lord Lytton now at Geneva as India's chief "representative" at the League has deemed it necessary to give his views regarding her "strength" at the League in an interview with Reuter. His Lordship's lucubrations are pitched in the most optimistic key. Just consider India's extreme good luck! Out of the six members who compose the Indian delegation, four have had previous experience of the League. Of course, Lord Lytton does remember the inconvenient fact that India was the only member "that could not be regarded as politically independent," but what is that, after all, but a minor calamity! Has not India the rare fortune of contributing heavily to the League's expenditure and of always having an Englishman pleading her cause (sic) as the head of her delegation! How utterly idiotic then is the demand of Indian politicians, to whatever political party they belong, that the insulting position of India's being the only country out of the fifty-four represented at the League Assembly who has no "national" of her own at the head of her delegation should no longer be tolerated by her. Some people are really hard to please. They do not know the good fortune which the Lyttons in England declare is their peculiar and happy privilege.

England's New Egypt.

It is the self-imposed task of British diplomacy always to be busy with managing the affairs of other people. Britain does it in the most altruistic manner. So at least is the contention of all good and Imperially-minded citizens of the British Empire. The affairs of Emir Abdellah had long been a great concern to British diplomacy. The poor man has not been able to fit it off nicely with Nationalist sentiment in Trans-Jordania, and felt most acutely the charge levelled against him that he was the tool of Britain. Now he can turn round and say that his friendship with Britain has secured for Trans-Jordania "independence" duly certified and recognised by Britain in the new treaty between the two countries arranged for him by his guide, philosopher and friend, the British Foreign Office. Trans-Jordania is to have a Legislative Council but the Emir will, of course, choose his own ministers and remains like Pooh-Ba in the "Mikado" Lord High Commissioner of everything—of military, judicial, legislative and executive affairs. Britain, like the true friend she is, will watch over certain other affairs. She will supply "technical advisers," just as she did and protests she is willing to do even now to Egypt. Thus does Trans-Jordania begin the laborious work of becoming England's New Egypt.

Princes and Swaraj.

The "Manchester Guardian" is anxious to see how the aspirations of Nationalist India can be reconciled with the Indian Princes' desire "for the security of tenure." But really there is no irremediable conflict between British India and Indian India. Both sections of the country, need and will win for themselves Responsible Government with mutual co-operation and against all the difficulties in the way. Once the common tie of Responsible Government binds the two sections together, the relations between the two sections should be easily adjustable. Only, in the consideration of the claims of either British India or Indian India, the interests of the people and not any vested interests should be the supreme consideration. No Nationalist seeks to destroy the political integrity of the Princes. But every Nationalist seeks to bring that integrity in accord with Responsible Government in each State. Many enlightened Princes have themselves accepted the goal of Responsible Government and have begun to move towards that goal. The pace will be quickened with the growth of democratic ideas in the country. The "Manchester Guardian," too, is quite right in suggesting the solution, "the establishment of some form of Responsible Government in the more important States."

Bengal Detenus.

The rejection by the Council of State of the Resolution demanding the release of the Bengal detenus is worthy of the House that turned down the proposal of Sir P. C. Sethna to adopt the recommendations of the Skeen Committee. Government showed themselves as unrepentant as ever. But a better sense of justice was expected from the Indian members of the House. Mr. Haig assured the House that Government were not moved by any instinct of tyranny. The country will judge men by their actions and not professions. Which tyrant has admitted tyranny? Mr. Haig trotted out the usual plea that if the detenus were put upon their trial, the witnesses would be in danger. This is a most frivolous excuse that could easily be extended to witnesses in many murder cases. If only a few of the many C.I.D. men were employed to protect the witnesses for a time, those men could round up members of the alleged revolutionary gang making attempts on the lives of the witnesses and through those members haul up the whole gang—if any existed. Sir Umar Hayat Khan surpassed himself when he likened a suspected revolutionary to a lion that needs to be caged. It is easy to be flippant when somebody else happens to be the suspect.

"SETTING UP ONE PARTY AGAINST ANOTHER."

INDIRECTLY HELPING BRITISH INDUSTRY.

BASIL'S EXCHANGE JUGGLERY--THE CAUSE.

MR. JAMNADAS OPPOSES YARN BILL

(From Our Special Representative.)

SIMLA, Aug. 6.

From to-day's debate in the Assembly on the Cotton Yarn Bill and lobby conversations that followed it the only conclusion that can be drawn is that the Bill has bare chance of becoming law. No one was impressed by the stolid speech of the new Commerce Member in recommending the Bill as reported by the Select Committee. That the Bill would meet with tremendous opposition was clear from the series of dessenting minutes appended to the Select Committee. Report. But Sir George Rainey only added to the confusion by his somewhat incoherent speech. He however, made it clear that competition in regard to medium counts of yarn came not only from Japan but also from China which was out to dump her goods and if the Assembly regarded the Cotton Mill industry as a national industry then it should not hesitate to rally round the Bill and enable Government to help the industry in tiding over her temporary difficulties. But, Sir George evidently did not count on the presence of Mr. Neogy. This shrewd Bengal member, taking advantage of certain standing order, moved for circulation of the Bill for eliciting public opinion, and, thereby. dish it forever. Sir George, who had never heard of a circulation motion after the Select Committee had substantially supported a bill raised an objection. But Mr. Neogy relied on "commonsense understanding of rules" Even the Leader of the House was not resourceful enough to help the Commerce Member.

BENEFIT OF DOUBT.

President Patel tried all his wits, and although Sir Hari Singh Gour was itching to deliver a legal sermon the Chair gave the benefit of doubt to the ingenious Bengal member. Mr. Neogy's views on the question of protection to the cotton textile industry are well-known; but his to speech to-day revealed the amount of study he had bestowed on it in order to damn it for good. He had a shrewd suspicion of British preference in the bill because the Government of India had chosen only medium counts for a protective tariff. Was it because that the import of these counts of yarn from Lancashire was very little compared with that from Japan, he queried. He had no sympathy for Bombay mill-owners either because they had not given any helping hand to the indigenous coal industry which was passing through equally critical time and they preferred to import South African coal. But more significant was his warning to the Assembly not to irritate Japan and force her to take a retaliatory step of stopping the import of pig iron from Jamshedpur works.

Mr. Neogy was applauded by the Congress Benches which clearly foretold the storm of opposition to the bill from that quarter. Also Mr. Neogy's motion served as a good ground for giving effect to the Congress Party decision. Mr. Doraiswami Iyengar speaking first in that group made even the gloomy and cheerless Sir George Rainey laugh frequently by his shafts of humour behind which there was enough of food for thought. What was this mill industry of Bombay when compared to the indigenous cottage handloom industry all over the country which gave food to more millions of people than Mr. Joshi could calculate, and this industry would be at the door of death if one and a half annas specific duty was imposed on imported yarn. If Mr. Neogy accused the Bombay mill-owners of indifference to other indigenous industries, Mr. Iyengar charged them with having cheated Indians like their more enterprising Japanese brethren of killing Mahatma Gandhiji's Khaddar movement by manufacturing rough cloth and passing it on the market as "mill khaddar".

GOVERNMENT BLAMED.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta opposed the Bill on a different ground. He did not like all this diatribe against Bombay mill-owners who had after all built up a great industry, but as the Government of India threw to winds the recommendations of Mr. Noyce's Tariff Board Report and gave a "half-hearted, niggardly and halting and almost mean-minded protection he would not touch the bill with a pair of tongs, being a protectionist by conviction".

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta asked Sir Victor Sassoon and his friends not to accept the crumb which Government was throwing, but to stand like men and obtain their due.

Messrs. Sesha Iyengar and Nilkantadas brought home to the Assembly that the hand loom industry would perish and therefore there would be more acute unemployment, if by way of protecting the mill industry Government killed the age-long cottage industry.

The interpellation hour led to interesting developments owing to a demand by Mr. Narayen Prasad Singh, a member of the Congress Party from Behar and Orissa, that he should be allowed to put a supplementary question and be answered in Hindi.

Mr. Ramnarayen Singh set the hour going by asking as to the loss of lives due to communal riots, the extra cost involved etc.

Mr. Crerar estimated the loss of lives since September 1926, at 98.

Mr. Narayan Prasad followed with a supplementary question in Hindi. The President conveyed to the Home Member the desire of the honourable member for an answer in Hindi.

Discussion then ensued as to procedure in such situation.

Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar cited Standing Order 14, which allowed a member not conversant with English to address in vernacular.

The President ruled that this concession did not extend to interpellations and answers and promised to consider the suggestion that some arrangement be made for the translation of vernacular questions.

Mr. Ramnarayen Singh asked why the Home Member should not get used to

(Continued on next page).

A PARTY ISSUE.

OPPOSITION TO YARN BILL.

CONGRESS PARTY'S DECISION

SIMLA, Sept. 6.

At to-day's meeting of the Congress Party it is understood the resignation of Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar of the Secretaryship of the Party was considered but no conclusion was reached. The Party also reaffirmed its original decision to make its opposition to the Yarn Bill a party issue. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, it is understood, then explained Sir Basil Blackett's latest stock-holders scheme and general discussion followed. Opinion, it is said, was on the whole favourable to the scheme. Further consideration was adjourned.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, it is said, made tentative suggestions for improvements in stock-holders scheme.

MUSLIM ATTITUDE.

Muslims met to-day to decide on their attitude towards the Tariff Bill. It is understood that they decided to vote for the bill on its being pointed out that if the Bill in working really proved a hardship to the handloom industry they would be in a better position to press on Government for steps to protect the handloom industry, while if they threw out the Bill they may hurt the mill-industry or give room for that charge. Muslims have not yet considered the stock-holders scheme. The Finance Member, it is understood, proposes to take up the Reserve Bank Bill next Monday if by that time an agreement is reached.—Free Press.

FATE OF YARN BILL.

IS THROWING OUT A CENSURE ON GOVT?

SIMLA, Sept. 6.

The fate of the Tariff Bill to safeguard the manufacture of yarn is in the balance as Muslims are reported to be largely against the Bill and if they combine with the Congress party and the Nationalist group they can command majority against the Bill.

Different parties are meeting this evening to determine their attitude finally. But, it is stated that if the Yarn Bill is thrown out it would be a censure on the Government's policy of tardy protection to the mill industry at the expense of the handloom industry and no adverse vote against the claims of the mill industry to protection.—Free Press.

FLOOD RELIEF IN BARODA

POPULAR DISSATISFACTION.

STATE AID INSUFFICIENT

A "Chronicle" representative saw Mr. P. C. Patel the Information Secretary of the Village Relief Committee who was in Bombay for a day. At first Mr. Patel was inclined to be reticent on the subject of Relief Work being done by the Baroda State in the villages especially as his Committee was still, as he said, maintaining a semblance of co-operation, with the State but our representative managed to draw him out at last. Mr. Patel's views are based entirely on observations and investigations carried out by himself in the flood affected areas.

Our representative asked him if it was not true that the State had distributed all the seed necessary to replant the fields in the flood area and that more than ninety per cent of the fields were already re-sown.

Mr. Patel—No. It is an exaggerated statement. The State has done nothing of the kind. They have merely sanctioned a certain amount of money for advancing loans to the cultivator but even that money is being paid out in a tardy manner. First of all you must not forget that the question of re-sowing was not one of those ordinary regular problems over which you could afford to sit in cold deliberation for weeks. There were just ten days or so in which the re-sowing could still be done and I am afraid the State wasted those valuable days and even now the State is making no serious attempt to rehabilitate the farmer. We are told that the State has advanced more than fifteen rupees per acre of lands—the Dewan himself told me this—but after minutely going into this question over again I do not mind saying that it is a mistaken statement. The loans have in no case exceeded rupees two per bigha.

Our Representatives—Is it true Mr. Patel that fully as much damage has been done by heavy rains in the Kadi District as in Baroda?

Mr. Patel—I have been receiving very alarming reports from the Kadi District of late Kadi is one of our backward provinces and the only reports we got at first were from official sources. But we have now given up placing any weight in that kind of information and our own men are despatched to investigate. One of the State publicity leaflets states that the State have given Rs. 816 for relief in Kadi District. On the other land I have letter before me saying that the Congress Committee has already spent Rs. 30,000 in that very area.

Our Representative—Mr. Patel, your committee is carrying on extensive relief work in the villages. Tell me what is the feeling of the village people towards the State.

KEENLY DISAPPOINTED.

Mr. Patel—This is an unfair question. However I will say this much. It is not a very cordial one. Their Highnesses are sending message upon message of sympathy but the villagers cannot live on sympathy alone and the actual giving of material aid is in the hands of the officials. I think the State Officials are doing an indirect injustice to their Highnesses. I went to one village and an old widow burst into tears before me. She said: "Who would help us when our Lord is in a foreign country". A feeling of keen disappointed prevails in the villages. The people seem to feel that if the Maharaja saheb was here they would be not left alone to their own fate so completely.

Our Representative—Are you getting any co-operation from the State in your work?

Mr. Patel—Well, our Committee has been maintaining a semblance of co-operation with the State till now so I would not like to say anything on this subject.

Our Representative—But what do you think personally?

Mr. Patel—I think the time is fast approaching when we shall have to quarrel with the authorities. There is a lot of old blood in the committee and that section is inclined to be conciliatory but I think the relations are being more and more strained everybody. The younger generation who are doing all the actual works in the villages are carrying on splendidly but very soon, I think, the time is coming when the committee will be face to face with the question of policy. The young people will simply refuse to stand any more nonsense.

Our Representative—Are you getting much money from the State for carrying on your work?

Mr. Patel—Not a pie. We are gettting a little now and then from the Dewan fund.

Our Representative—But, tell me, the Dewan fund is quite a big one? Why should you not get all the money you want from that fund?

Mr. Patel—I think the Dewan Ssaheb is acting a little arbetrarily in the matter. This fund has been freely contributed to from Bombay and elsewhere. I am told the Dewan intends to use the money in the work of re-housing.

Our Representative—But surely the money was intended for immediate relief?

Mr. Patel—That's just it. The public of Bombay and elsewhere who gave that money intended it to be used in immediate relief and I think it unfair to them all and to the poor distressed people as well that the money should be sat upon. His Higness himself has given a lakh of rupees to this fund.

Our Representative—What is being done about re-housing the villages?

Mr. Patel—I would give a great deal to find that out myself. I think practically nothing is being done. The State I think calculates upon the people helping themselves after they have tried of waiting for the State help.

Our Representative—When is His Highness the Gaikwar coming back?

Mr. Patel—I do not know. The people are waiting for a declaration of policy and if none comes forward within the next few days I think people from all parts of the State will cable to His Highness to come to their rescue. The people are quite desperate and will not hold out much longer.

THE CASUALTIES.

CHANGE FOR BETTER IN SITUATION.

NAGPUR, Sept. 6.

Two Mahomedans died to-day, one of them from the effects of a lathi blow. Two Hindus died from spear thrusts, today. The situation appears to have taken a change for the better. Since the 4th instant and up to five this afternoon, 120 persons have been admitted to the Mayo Hospital.—A. P.

INDIA AND THE LEAGUE

"POSITION UNUSUALLY STRONG!"

EX. GOVERNOR AS CHAMPION OF WOMANHOOD.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Geneva.—The League Assembly has elected the following Chairman of Committees:—Mr. Adachi (Japan) for Juridical questions, Senator Dan Durand (Canada)—Technical organisations, and Benes (Czechoslovakia)—disarmament.

GENERAL SECURITY QUESTION.

Sokal, head of the Polish delegation interviewed by Reuter said that the delegation intended to bring up the general question of security in the course of a few days. The delegation felt at present certain that the malaise of Europe could be removed by means of the conclusion of non-aggression pacts. Negotiations for an agreement of this kind were at present proceeding satisfactorily between Poland and Russia.

INDIA AND THE LEAGUE.

Lord Lytton interviewed by Reuter said, the Indian delegation, having six members four of whom had previous experience of the League, was unusually strong. India's position in the League was unique. She was the only member that could not be regarded as politically independent, but this did not hinder the Indian delegates from taking an independent line to a greater extent than was ordinarily realised. In matters of high policy, including especially questions of disarmament, India doubtless had to act in concert with the British Government; but these questions were mainly of European significance and the aspects of the League's work in which the Indian delegation was practically free to play an independent part, namely, health, humanitarian and economic questions, were those with which the interests of India were most intimately connected. Members of the Indian delegation were preparing the division of subjects coming before the League as follows—

LYTTON AS CHAMPION OF WOMANHOOD.

Lord Lytton would take disarmament and the questions affecting women and children and the report of Economic Conference. H. H. the Maharaja of Kapurthala would deal with certain social and political questions, particularly slavery, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar would deal with the budget and certain technical organisations, especially health organisation, and also assist Lord Lytton with regard to the Economic Conference, Sir Edward Chanier would deal with the legal and constitutional questions assisted by Mr. S. K. Mallick who would also deal with opium and alcoholism, while Sir Fazli Hussain would deal with financial matters and certain technical organisation.—Reuter.

GRATEFUL FOR THE HONOUR

DR. ANSARI'S ASSURANCE OF IMPARTIALITY

DELHI, Sept. 6.

Following telegram has been sent by Dr. Ansari to the Chairman of the Congress Reception Committee:

"Pray convey deep gratitude for honour conferred by my countrymen. Greatly appreciate unanimous election by Reception Committee, specially in view of differences of opinion expressed regarding my statement. Assure your Committee my complete impartiality in conducting Congress deliberations."—Free Press.

DISTURBANCE IN CONNAUGHT MILL

MANAGER FATALLY ASSAULTED

RAMOSHI AND 20 WOMEN WORKERS INJURED

SEQUEL TO ALLEGED ASSAULT ON WOMEN MUKADAM

At about 4 p.m. on Tuesday a serious disturbance took place at Connaught Mill, one of the seven mills of the group known as "Sir Shapurji Bharucha Mills" situated at De Lisle Road, Lower Parel, resulting in the death of one Parsi gentleman, named Mr. Chahewala (aged 50), and injury to several other persons.

CAUSE OF TROUBLE.

It appears that a woman mukadam of the Connaught Mill had some dispute with the manager of the mill. As a result she went away from the mill premises in the afternoon with all the women workers under her. After a while she returned to the mill premises and asked for the tickets. The manager hesitated, and it is alleged he abused the woman Mukadam whereupon all the women workers began to abuse the manager.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON MUKADAM.

The situation grew worse. The manager got excited and, it is alleged, he assaulted the leader of the women workers. It is further alleged that a ramoshi of the Mill who was near the manager also assaulted her.

A Madanpuri Mahomedan, who was standing at a distance outside the mill compound saw the alleged attack made upon the mukadam got excited and ran to help her.

MANAGER ASSAULTED.

But before he could enter the mill compound the women workers created a row and are reported to have thrown stones at the mill premises. The manager, got frightened and ran away to his office, and the gates leading to the office were closed. The Madanpuri man got annoyed at this, and, it is alleged, threw a big stone, broke open the door and rushed in. Several other mill workers also then rushed in and began to assault the Ramoshi and hammered the Manager with lathis who at once fell on the ground.

MANAGER DIES IN HOSPITAL.

In the meantime one of the clerks of the mill phoned to the De Lisle Road Police Station. Inspector Karnik with a posse of policemen rushed to the spot and removed the manager to Dr. Masina's Hospital at Byculla, where he succumbed to the injuries.

During this free fight in the mill the Ramoshi got severe injuries and was also removed to the Hospital, where he has been kept for treatment.

20 WOMEN WORKERRS INJURED.

Besides these two persons, several other persons have been injured including 20 women workers and several mill employees.

The Superintendent of Police of the Division was soon on the spot.

SEVERAL ARRESTS.

It is understood several persons have been arrested, including some women workers.

Late at night our representative inquired and saw that the mill locality was quiet at midnight.

ENCOURAGING INDIAN ART!

GOVERNMENT'S SCHEME

(From Our Corresponden:.)

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

The Government of India have approved of the scheme for the encouragement of Indian artists by providing facilities for the decoration of certain buildings in New Delhi.

The outlines of the scheme are briefly as follows:—

Certain number of domes and ceilings in the new Secretariat Buildings at Delhi suitable for decoration will be selected. The various Schools of Art in India as well as individual artists will be invited through local Governments to send in small scale designs for approval by the Committee. After approval by the Committee both as regards the design and colour, pictures will be drawn out and painted to full size on canvas and if finally approved by the Committee will be fixed according to marouflage process in situ. It is intended that artists or Schools of Art who may send in small scale drawings should bear the initial expense of preparing them. If these are approved by the Committee out of pocket expenses will be paid in addition to a suitable honorarium.

The Committee will consist of Sir John Marshall, Kt., C.I.E., Director-General of Archaeology in India as Chairman and one or more experts to be nominated by him as members.

BOMBAY GOVERNOR'S GUJRAT TOUR

TO VISIT BROACH ON 9 TH SEPT.

PROACH, Sept, 5.

As at present arranged His Excellency the Governor is expected to reach Broach on the morning of the 9th instant by a special train and will thereafter visit the flood stricken places.—A.P.

WORLD'S SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Vancouver.—A. H. Barry (England) and Major Goodsell (Australia), the holder meet to-day for the world's professional sculling championship on three miles' course for a purse of 5,000 dollars. Both are in splendid condition.—Reuter's Special.

A WIN FOR AUSTRALIA

LONDON, Sept. 6.

Vancouver.—The sculling match between Goodsell and Barry was won by the former by ten lengths.—Reuter's Special.

PANIC IN NAGPUR

MILITARY PATROLLING CITY.

MUSLIM FAMILIES REMOVED FROM DANGER ZONE

NAGPUR, Sept. 5.

As a result of gun shots by Mahomedans on Hindus three Hindus died and six Hindus were wounded this morning. Three Mahomedans who are alleged to have fired have been arrested and the gun has been seized.

Hindus are alleged to have set fire to houses of Mahomedans and four Hindus were arrested. The Hindus, it is stated, were seen coming out from a Mahomedan's house after setting fire to it.

The military is patrolling the roads of the affected areas. The situation appears to be reassuring and is well in hand. Orders under Section 144 prohibiting the carrying of lathis upto 3rd November next were issued. Mahomedan families were removed from the danger zone to a secure place under police escort. So far 85 injured persons were admitted into the Mayo Hospital besides those treated by private practitioners. Panic prevails and business is at a standstill.—A. P.

ISOLATED ATTACKS CONTINUE

ADDITIONAL MILITARY FORCE IN NAGPUR

NAGPUR, Sept. 6.

Last evening a Mahomedan is alleged to have fired on Hindus from a mosque as the result of which three Hindus are reported to have died and about ten wounded. A Mahomedan by name Nur Khan has been arrested for the alleged shooting and a gun was seized from him. The night passed off without any incident, but some isolated attacks are said to have occurred this morning and about ten Mahomedans are reported to have died as the result of injuries caused by lathis. 104 persons have so far been admitted into the Mayo Hospital of whom 36 are Hindus and the rest Mahomedans.

Additional military force from Kamptee arrived here this morning and are patrolling the streets.—A. P.

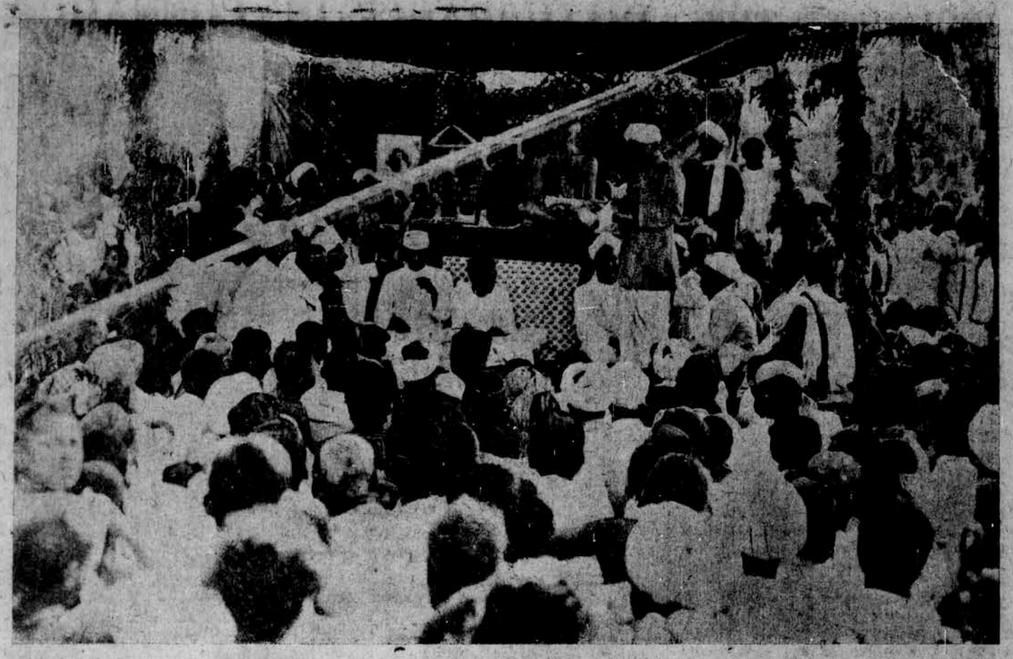
NAGPUR CALM

NAGPUR, Sept. 6.

Section 144 which has been proclaimed has been extended till November 3 instead of till October 3.

The situation is now calm. The mills still remain closed as mill-hands have kept to their houses.—Free Press.

MAHATMAJI IN SOUTH INDIA



P. P. B.
Mahatmaji at Vellore: The Muncipal Council of Vellor presented an address of welcome to Mahatma Gandhi. The photo on the left shows the chairman re ading the address. (Right). Before le aving Vellore Mahatmaji visited the hospital with Mrs. Gandhi and spent considerable time at the Children's Ward.

RELIEF TO JEDDAH PILGRIMS

SIR PHIROZE TO RESCUE OF SHIPPING COMPANIES

MR RAMDAS TAKES UP PASSENGERS' CAUSE

SIMLA, Sept. 6.

The Council of State had a short sitting to-day. Sir Henry Monerief Smith presided. At question time Sir Geoffrey Corbett replying to Sir Manmohandas Ramji said that since 1922-23, the total third class seating capacity available on railways had been increased from 9,11,300 to 10,47,600.

Mr. Haig in answer to a question by Saiyid Alay Nabi said that the Public Service Commission did not make any appointment but only made recommendations for appointments which were made by Government. The responsibility for preventing the preponderance of particular communities rested with the appointing authority. After interpellations Mr. Haig moved for the consideration of the Indian Divorce Act Amendment Bill which was agreed to and the bill was passed. On the notion of Mr. McWatters, the Assam Labour and Immigration Act 1901 was considered and passed.

BAR COUNCILS ACT AMENDMENT.

Mr. Das next moved that the Indian Bar Councils Act Amendment Bill be taken into consideration. This Bill had been passed in the Legislative Assembly. Mr. Ramdas Pantulu expressed gratification that Government had taken action and hoped that all High Courts and Local Governments would take action immediately the bill was passed.

Sir Mahomed Habibullah in moving that the Indian Merchant Shipping Bill as passed by the Legislative Assembly be taken into consideration briefly explained the scope of the bill which was intended to afford relief to Jeddah pilgrims who were sometimes stranded for want of adequate funds. The Bill imposed an obligation on Shipping Companies to start ships at the advertised time.

Sir Phiroze Sethna moved an amendment that at the end of the first proviso to sub-clause (1) of clause 209 (c) the following be added, namely, "provided that the merchant or owners or agent shall satisfy the port officer or other competent Government authority at the port of embarkation that the departure after the advertised date of sailing is due to be reasonable cause". The mover pointed out that his amendment intended to give some safeguard to the Shipping Companies if owing to untoward events or unforeseen circumstances the ships failed to sail at the appointed time. If such relief was not given it would be a great hardship on Shipping Companies. This however must be agreed to by competent authorities.

COMPENSATION TO PILGRIMS.

Mr. Ramdas Pantulu strongly opposed the amendment which he said was opposed to the very principles of jurisprudence. A man who was a party to a contract could not be exempted from fulfilling his contract. If this amendment was accepted the pilgrims would be at the mercy of Shipping Companies and the compensation for delay in sailing offered by Sir Phiroze Sethna, that is, one rupee a day per pilgrim was ludicrous. It would not give a pilgrim 'one full meal.' The compensation should at least be five rupees per day per pilgrim. The amendment was a capitalist one and should be rejected. Saiyid Alay Nabi opposing said that the amendment cut at the root of the bill.

Sir Arthur Froom in supporting the amendment said that the question of contract did not arise. There was no obligation on the part of Shipping Companies to send pilgrim ships at all. If they drove shipping companies too hard it would be more inconvenient in the end for the pilgrims. He denied that there was any hardships on pilgrims.

After Mr. Chari had opposed the amendment Sir Muhammad Habibullah regretted that he could not accept the motion and informed the House that provision for compensation for delay in sailing already existed in the Bombay Act 1887 and Government of India made no innovation in the bill under consideration.

Sir John Bell said that the amendment was entirely misunderstood. It was right that Government should legislate for safeguarding the interests of pilgrims' traffic and no ship-owner would object to reasonable protection given to them, but the provision in the bill for penalty imposed on ship-owners was without a parallel in the world. Pilgrims went to Jeddah in very large numbers from other parts of the world than India, but nowhere was such penalty imposed by local authorities. This provision in Indian Law would not only affect shipowners but adversely affect the pilgrims themselves. In his opinion the amendment was very reasonable and was advantageous to both Government and pilgrims.

INJURIOUS TO PASSENGERS.

Sayid Muhammad Padshah Sahib pointed out that the amendment if accepted would be most injurious to the travelling public. If the penalty was removed the shipowners would refuse to carry pilgrim traffic. The amendment was put and negatived and the bill as passed by the Legislative Assembly was passed.

On the motion of Mr. Haig, the Indian Divorce Act Amendment Bill as passed by the Assembly was taken into consideration and passed. This Bill provided for the appointment of an officer similar to the King's Proctor in English Law. The House agreed to the motion of Mr. Ramdas Pantulu to refer the Indian Limitation Act Amendment Bill to a select committee. The Council rose at 12/20 and adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

NO MODERATION IN PROHIBITION

MADRAS GOVT.'S WRONG METHOD

MADRAS, Sept. 6.

Speaking to a select audience on prohibition, this morning Mahatma Gandhi said, non-violent though he was, he felt some indignation when any one talked of moderation in prohibition. He had heard of prohibition being experimented in two districts by the Madras Ministry, but that was a wrong method of beginning a right thing. He would even have the country illiterate if only India was made wholly dry. As to the deficit in finance, to solve that question was not his concern. He could do it in his own way had he to do it. Surely the deficit could be made by slices in military expenditure.

In America the people had conquered even nature in them to effect prohibition and conditions here were most favourable. Gandhiji concluded with saying that the question could be trifled with no longer.—Free Press.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION

THE "MUSLIM OUTLOOK'S" THREAT

LAHORE, Sept. 5.

The "Muslim Outlook", Lahore, declares that if the principle of Communal Representation is not upheld and enforced by the Reformed Constitution, the Muslims "will put the last ounce of their strength in making such a constitution a dead letter".—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Lieut.-General Sir Edwin Atkinson and Miss Atkinson lunched at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Monday, the 5th September.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson gave a dance at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Monday, the 5th September.

"SETTING UP ONE PARTY AGAINST ANOTHER."

(Continued from previous page.)

speak in Hindi to which the President remarked with honour that the Honourable Member wants to become the Home Member. Mr. Ramnarayen Singh disclaimed any such ambition and the question-hour resumed the normal course.

SITUATION IN KENYA.

The question-hour occupied twenty minutes only. Mr. Shanmukham Chetty asked at short notice if the Government hade seen Sir Edward Grigg's speech and if it would affect Indian representation and what steps the Government of India had taken to protect Indian interests.

Mr. Bajpai replied the Government had no information beyond what had appeared in the Press. The Government were making enquiries.

Mr. Bajpai was subjected to a volley of questions on this reply. Mr. Bajpai said in the middle of July a visitor from Kenya had told him informally that the Feetham Committee had been appointed to report on revision of the constitution of the Kenya Council. No action was taken on that information as informal conversations could not be made a subject of State correspondence. The first official intimation the Government got was contained in the Reuter's report of Sir Edward Grigg's speech. The Government had made telegraphic enquiries of the Secretary of State and would take all necessary steps to safeguard Indian interests.

STATE SUPPORT TO Y. W. C. A.

The Assembly then resumed consideration of supplementary demand for Rs. 75,000 under head words representing cost of erection of office accommodation for one of the departments owing to allocation of the existing quarter to the Y. W. C. A.

Pandit Kunzru opposed the demand on principle that the Government should leave it to provide enterprise to support the Y. W. C. A.

The House divided on the question and the demand was granted by 51 to 33 votes amidst official applause.

INSPECTION OF EMIGRANTS ON SHIP.

Mr. A. R. Dalal moved that "this Assembly having considered the draft convention and recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference at its eighth session held at Geneva between 26th May and 5th June 1926 concerning respectively simplification of inspection of emigrants on board ship and protection of emigrant women and girls on board the ship; recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that he should ratify the draft convention and accept the recommendation."

Mr. Dalal said the convention only simplified the inspection where it existed and provided that where fifteen women or girls emigrated by men there shall be an official woman escort. In India generally women did not emigrate unaccompanied by men. The Standing Emigration Committee recommended ratification of the convention on the ground that it would be consistent with uniform moral support India had given to the conventions of the League of Nations. If the resolution were accepted the Government would introduce the necessary legislation to give effect to the convention.

Mr. N. M. Joshi was of the opinion that the draft bill which the Government had prepared to give effect to the Convention did not give full effect to the spirit of the convention.

EVILS OF EUROPEAN REPRESENTATION.

Mr. Sarabhai N. Haji drew the attention of the House to the fact that employers' delegate at the Eighth International Labour Conference made a dead set against the conclusion of the Convention. The Indian employers' delegate also joined the British and other employers' delegates in opposing this convention on the ground that it was not within the competence of the Conference to deal with the problem of transport. This misrepresentation of Indian interests at the Conference was due to the deputation of the European employer as representative of Indian Employers.

Mr. Dalal protested that Mr. Haji was travelling beyond the scope of the resolution.

Mr. Sarabhai Haji maintained that he was perfectly in order as the convention was the result of the labours of the International Labour Conference.

Lala Lajpat Rai said provision should be made for the appointment of inspectors to inspect all ships which carry passengers bound for abroad to earn livelihood.

WREAKING VENGEANCE ON CHINA.

At half past twelve, Sir George Rainey moved that the Bill to safeguard the manufacture of yarn be taken into consideration. The Commerce member said the Select Committee had proposed only one change and that was to substitute the word protection for the word safeguard in the title and preamble of the Bill Sir George Rainey explained the Bill was really a measure to safeguard the manufacture of yarn against unfair advantage. It was a bit of a protective measure in the sense of developing a domestic industry irrespective of the nature of the competition. One new factor since the publication of the Tariff Board's report was the increased imports of yarn from China.

It was difficult to form definite conclusions of these imports. It may be a temporary phenomenon caused by the dislocations in China and the consequent resolve to dump Chinese yarn on the Indian market at sacrificed process. There was no trade agreement between India and China as between India and Japan. If Chinese imports became a menace to Indian product the Government will have to consider the entire situation.

DIRE EFFECT ON WEAVING INDUSTRY.

Sir George Rainey next discussed the effects of the proposed duty on yarn on the handloom industry. He admitted that to the extent there was increase in the prices of yarn it would affect the handloom industry. The Government had considered the interests of both the mill and handloom industry and came to the conclusion that the handloom industry would not be much affected. As regards higher counts, said Sir George Rainey, the trade returns showed that the proposed duty on counts of 50 and above worked at a little over five per cent. which was the existing duty. Therefore, the handloom industry would not be hit much. As regards the lower counts the foreign imports were practically non-existent and prices were governed by internal competition. The result would be, there would be no increase in the prices of lower counts and the handloom industry would not be affected. But, if the price of lower counts did go up price of the Indian mill cloth would rise which would protect the product of handlooms. In regard to medium counts, there may be a slight increase in the price and the handloom industry might be affected slightly.

"ADMIRAL" HAJI.

Mr. Dalal said though they belonged to the Educational Department, they were not above learning from whichever quarter they could. As regards Mr. Sarabhai Haji they in the House were all cognisant of the keen interest which he took in all matters relating to shipping (laughter) which had earned for him amongst his friends the unofficial title of Admiral Haji (more laughter)). Mr. Haji had not mentioned the part he had played in regard to Eighth International Labour Conference. He understood Mr. Haji was adviser to Government's adviser to the employers' delegate.

Mr. Haji: Sir, I was a representative of a national protesting organisation.

Mr. Dalal: As to Sir Arthur Froom.

President: Mr. Haji did not mention Sir Arthur Froom by name.

Voices: He did.

Mr. Haji: Only because it occurs in the report of the Conference.

Mr. Dalal: I shall let Sir Arthur Froom's name rest in peace.

The House agreed to the motion. Mr. Dalal next asked for leave and introduced the Bill to amend the Emigration Act.

DEFINITION OF "RE-CIRCULATION".

Mr. Neogy moved that the Bill as amented by the Select Committee be re-circulated for public opinion.

President: Under what Standing Order does the member make the motion?

Mr. Neogy: Under the Standing Order which permits a motion to be made for recommitment of the Bill to the Select Committee or for re-circulation. Mr. Neogy continued: It is in the interests of grammar that the word circulation instead of re-circulation has been used. It is commonsense that re-circulation should include circulation.

President: Honourable member knows commonsense is not always law (laughter).

Mr. Neogy: One more argument in my favour is that the Commerce Member says the Committee have made a substantial change by substituting the word protection instead of safeguard. (laughter).

Continuing, Mr. Neogy said the Committee had suggested enquiry into the effects on the handloom industry after six months. Mr. Neogy said enquiry should be instituted now. It, however, the President inclined to be strict he would move an alternative motion that the consideration of the Bill should be adjorned till he next session.

President: The Chair not wish to be strict, but would like to hear the Government's view.

Sir George said re-circulation could mean only recirculation. It meant time for the motion for circulation was past.

Sir Basil Blackett said he was in sympathy with Sir George Rainey's view, but suggested Mr. Neogy may be asked to move the alternative motion.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar urged "greater" "included" "loss" and "re-circulation" included the right of circulation.

President: I think the whole House is in favour of giving Mr. Neogy the benefit of the doubt. (laughter).

Mr. Neogy: The alternative motion would have equally suited me. (laughter).

Mr. Neogy moved that the Bill may be circulated for opinion.

Mr. Neogy said he did not oppose the Bill, but urged for further time before the Bill was taken into consideration. The mill industry employed about three lakhs of workers while the handloom industry employed about twenty-five lakhs. The Tariff Board and the Select Committee had admitted that the handloom industry would be affected. The Committee estimated the burden on the industry at 20 lakhs of rupees. He considered it an underestimate as the price of higher or medium counts of yarn did have an effect on lower counts. The Committee had suggested enquiry into the effect on the handloom industry after six months. It was either too short a period or a long interval for undertaking such enquiry. In all possibility the handloom industry may be dead or fatally affected by the Bill within the six months and before the enquiry was initiated. Mr. Neogy asked if the fact that the United Kingdom did not import into India thirty to forty counts weighed with the Government for choosing those counts for protection and thus affecting Japan but not the United Kingdom.

AFTER LUNCH PROCEEDINGS.

SETTING ONE INDUSTRY AGAINST ANOTHER.

After lunch, Mr. C. Duraiswamy Iyengar opposed the motion that the Bill be taken into consideration. He said he stood in the House to speak on behalf of the handloom weavers. He could not congratulate the Commerce Member on his inaugurating his regim by setting one industry against another as in this case he had set up the handlom industry against the mill industry. The Assembly had always shown a tenderness for the industry, especially to the Bombay millowners when it removed the Excise Duty which served as a tariff wall for the handloom industry and it led him to infer that the Assembly was fast developing into a Millowners' Association (laughter). There were

(Continued on next page.)

IN MAHATMA'S FOOTSTEPS

JAIPUR MAHARANI'S SELF-DENYING ORDINANCE.

DECISION TO FAST TILL PEACE IS RESTORED

AJMER, Sept. 5.

Reports are pouring in about the seriousness of the situation at Jaipur.

It is reported that on the 1st instant, on the refusal of some policemen to allow a tonga carrying a Purdah lady patient, to stand on the road side of Johari Bazar, there was a scuffle. It is alleged that some respectable persons, including a doctor had been rougly handled by some police men.

A complete hartal followed in the city. Huge ecrowds collected at different places and there was an exchange of stone throwing between the mob and people at the Kotwali.

In the meantime, the military arrived and the officer in charge of the troops tried to persuade people to disperse but in vain. It is stated a stone was thrown at the officer two of the crowd being killed and one seriously injured. The city was entrusted to military control.

MAHARANI FASTS.

The next day, it was known that the Maharani Saheba had taken her vow of not to take food and drink water until the people had been pacified.

Emergent meetings of the State Council were also held. A public meeting was held at which 30 representatives, Hindus and Muslims, were elected to see what could be done.

It was later announced that two police officers had been suspended and a commission, consisting of a Chief Court Judge and a Sessions Judge, had been appointed to enquire into the matter. But this does not seem to have satisfied the people who again held a large meeting.

PEOPLE FIRM.

The meeting resolved not to call off the hartal unless certain conditions were satisfied by the authorities.

It is reported that State Council, on the other hand, decided not to consider these proposals until the hartal was called off.

The latest news is that assemblies of five or more persons have been prohibited and that attempts to break the hartal are being made with the aid of the police and military.

The death of a boy as a result of trampling is also reported.—Free Press.

A MISHAP AT LAUNCHING

10,000 TON CRUISER STICKS DOWN SLIPWAY

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Leghorn.—A hitch has occurred in the ceremonious launching of the new 10,000 ton cruiser "Trento" which stuck forty yards down the slipway. Squads of workmen are attempting to dislodge it.—Reuter's Special.

DAMAGE IN BETTIAH RIOTS

MUZAFFARPUR, Sept. 5.

The Mahomedans of Bettia hhave claimed five lakhs as compensation for damage to property during the last communal riot. The claim of the Hindus amounts to Rs. 21,000.—A.P.

"SETTING UP ONE PARTY AGAINST ANOTHER."

(Continued from previous page.)

about 280 mills in India but Bombay was the main centre of the industry and in that centre there were about fifty spinning and weaving mills, twenty-three only weaving mills, while only fifteen were spinning mills. He said Sir George Riney asked the House to choose which was the national industry but did not supply the answer. His answer was that for this country the national industry was the ancient handloom industry which employed about 25 lakhs of people scattered all over India. He appealed to the Commerce Member to look into the conditions of the handloom weavers before hobnobbing with the millowners. The Fiscal Commission, he said, had condemned the duty on yarn, but in spite of it the Government had imposed a revenue duty of five per cent.

The Tariff Board also held, urged Mr. Duraiswamy Iyengar, that only an additional duty on yarn was undesirable on the ground that it would affect the handloom industry. He then cited the opinions of some of the local Governments and directors of industries that any further duty on yarn would be undesirable as it would affect the handloom industry.

President.—The Hon. Member is quoting more than he is speaking.

Mr. Duraiswamy Iyengar:—Because they are more authoritative than myself (laughter).

Mr. Duraiswamy Iyengar then cited Mr. Joshi's evidence before the Tariff Board to show that he was against the duty on yarn.

President:—Why not lay them on the table?

Mr. Duraiswamy Iyengar:—Because the members would not need them. I am compelled to quote.

President:—The Hon. Member will not take the hint. Long quotations are not permitted.

Mr. Duraiswamy Iyengar:—I have finished with quoting.

SIR VICTOR'S MINUTE ANALYSED.

Mr. Duraiswamy Iyenger then analysed Sir Victor Sassoon's minute attached to the report of the Select Committee. He said Sir Victor's was a pleading and defensive minute. It answered some of the charges against the mill management. He was not concerned with those charges. He maintained that by concerted action the millowners could and would raise the price of yarn of lower counts and even if they increased the price of lower counts by six nies it would impose a burden on the handloom industry of over rupees forty lakhs. He said the mill industry being organised would be able to take concerted action, while the handloom industry being unorganised would not be able to protect itself.

Continuing Mr. Duraiswamy Iyengar said he made no difference between Japan and India mill industry because both sought to strangle the handloom industry. When the khaddar movement was initiated, the Indian millowners vied with one another in manufacturing mill khaddar (cries of shame).

Concluding, Mr. Duraiswamy Iyengar said:—My appeal to the House is not to kill one industry in trying to give half-hearted protection to another industry.

"SUBLIMELY RIDICULOUS" REASONING.

Maulvi Mahomed Yakub opposed the motion for the circulation of the Bill without committing himself to the acceptance of the Bill. The Bill was intended as a temporary measure. And it was but right that the House should come to a decision here and now as to whether protection proposed by the Bill should be given to the mill industry.

M. Jamnadas Mehta supported the motion for circulation of the Bill for public opinion. He said he was constrained to oppose the Bill but he was as much a well-wisher of the handloom industry as the mill industry. The country owed much to the millowners, especially to those of Bombay. In the beginning the Indian mills accounted for nine per cent of the total Indian requirements, while it now accounted for over forty per cent. He differed from the view of Mr. Duraiswamy Iyengar that the removal of the Excise Duty was unfortunate. The Excise Duty was robbery and he hoped that the handloom industry did not want to thrive by an unfair tax on the mill industry. We in Bombay, declared Mr. Jamnadas Mehta are proud of our mill industry. I do not subscribe to the proposition that the Bombay millowners should be treated as a sort of untouchables and not deserving of protection. It was the industry and not the individual millowners that were seeking protection. It was wrong to appeal to personal prejudices against the Bombay capitalists and cloud the issues affecting the industry which was of great national importance. But the question was that any protection to the mill industry should not be at the expense of the handloom industry. Therefore, he was compelled to oppose the Bill.

Sir Hari Singh Gour: Your reasoning is sublimely ridiculous. (Laughter).

Mr. Sesha Iyengar opposed the Bill. He said the handloom industry supplied about 26 per cent. of the total consumption of cloth in India. It was not less important than the mill industry.

NO RELIABLE STATISTICS.

Pandit Nilkantha Das opposed the Bill.

Sir George Rainey admited that in medium counts the handloom industry would be affected. but no reliable statistics were available of the quantity of yarn in medium counts consumed by the mills. Mr. Sesha Iyengar further maintained that the millowners had not been friendly to the handloom industry. In conclusion Mr. Sesha Iyengar urged that while the Bill offered no protection to the industry it affected the handloom industry.

Sir Basil Blackett next made a statement of the business for Wednesday and Thursday in view of the fact that the Reserve Bank Bill could not be at present proceeded with. The House was adjourned till to-morrow.—Free Press.

STOCK-HOLDERS SCHEME.

SIR BASIL'S LA

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

It is understood that at this evening's meeting, Sir Basil Blackett explained at length his stock-holders scheme and offered to meet popular wishes in regard to certain aspects, as reducing qualifications for directorship and also making provision for the representation of small holders. No decision was reached and party leaders have promised to consider the scheme to-morrow.—Free Press.

DETAILS OF NEW SCHEME

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

Sir Basil Bleakett discussed this evening with leaders of the parties in the Assembly the Government's new scheme regarding the Reserve Bank.

Details of this scheme show that it will be a State Bank the Government owing the whole capital. Government will issue five per cent. Government of India Reserve Bank stock at par in amounts of one hundred rupees and multiples thereof but not exceeding ten thousand to an aggregate amount not exceeding the authorised capital. The stock will not be held in the name of any one who is not domiciled in India or who is not a British subject ordinarily resident in British India. The stockholders will be registered in each province and they will elect sixty trustees for Reserve Bank stockholders for the province in which the register is situate provided that no trustees shall be elected unless there are not less than one thousand individual stockhoders on the register. The sixty persons who receive the most votes at an election shall be elected Elections will be held triennially. A trustee shall not hold less than 1,000 nominal value of stock. These trustees, in each province, will elect one director to the board of the bank. Each director should hold 10,000 rupees of stock. In order that the trustees and the directors may not have to go into the market and buy up the qualifying amount of stock Government will retain unissued in the first instance not less than one crore nominal value of stock for issues as occasion demands. In addition to elected trustees any person who is for the time being an elected member of the Council of State or the Assembly for a constituency in the province shall be a trustee. Ex-officio-board will consist of twenty-three persons. One Governor, two Deputy Governors two directors elected by the Associated Chambers, two directors elected by the Federation of Indian Chambers, one to be elected by the Provincial Co-operative Banks, ten directors elected by the trustees, four nominated by the Government of India and one Government officer. The Governor and Deputy Governors will hold office for six years. The directors nominated by the Government will hold office for three years in the first instance and thereafter for five years. The director elected by the trustees will hold office for five years.—A.P.

DISTRESS IN LUNAWADA STATE.

GOVERNOR TO VISIT PANCHMAHALS ON 10TH.

(From Our Correspondent.)

GODHRA, Sept. 6.

There is no relief in Lunawada State. Different reports are heard regarding flood damage and the hardship of the Lunawada people. Shriyut Waman Mukadam, M.L.C., Secretary, Panch Mahals Flood Relief Committee, has decided to visit Lunawada and has sent the following telegram to the heir-apparent:

"Desire to have free, frank and full talk with you and officials concerned concerning flood relief in State. Starting to reach Lunawada to-morrow, Tuesday, noon."

Mr. Mukadam will start for Lunawada to-day. At a meeting of the Flood Relief Managing Committee free distribution of corrugated sheets worth Rs. 25,000 is sanctioned by the General Board to the poor and helpless people in Panch Mahals. The Managing Committee in its meeting of the 4th assigned sheets worth Rs. 7,000 for Halol Taluka, of Rs. 4,000 to Kalol Taluka, of Rs. 10,000 to Godhra Taluka, of Rs. 2,000, for Dohad-Jhalod Taluka and of Rs. 2,000 are reserved for emergency.

His Excellency the Governor will visit Panch Mahals on the 10th.

MADRAS MERCHANT MURDERED

NO TRACE OF ASSAILANTS.

MADRAS, Sept. 5.

Mr. Esufali Sarafally Dalaly, a well known hardware merchant of the city was found murdered in his bed at about ten this morning. His clerks on coming to office as usual found no response to their knock at the door. They broke open the door and found him lying dead in a pool of blood. The deceased was a native of Sidhpur in Gujarat and was doing business in the city for several years.—A. P.

"MOTHER INDIA."

(Continued from page 6.)

A.D. All that period of Indian history which is covered by thousands of years before 1580, is disposed of by that one sentence which in itself is false. There is plenty of historical evidence to prove that India was never a "home of stark want," and that the masses of the people were not "hungry, naked and poverty-tricken", such as Miss Mayo represents them to be. Even now, India is not "the Home of Stark Want." India produces plenty to make her a land of milk and honey and which is more than sufficient to feed and clothe her people if she was permitted to do so. To call her the Home of Stark Want is a palpable lie worthy only of an unscrupulous yellow journalist. Miss Mayo has never heard of such histories as Rhys David's Buddhist India or of the accounts of Ancient India left by the Greek, Roman, Persian travellers, etc., etc., nor has she any use of the records of conditions in India before 1580 left by distinguished and disinterested Asiatic and European travellers quoted in Elliot's History of India. Miss Mayo seems to be well acquainted with my writings as she quotes from my books and speeches in several places, yet she entirely ignores the historical evidence collected and referred to by me, in my book 'England's Debt to India,' published in New York in 1917.

DISHONEST METHODS.

The whole evidence in support of Miss Mayo's sweeping statement consists of extracts from the writings of 4 or 5 travellers of different periods and different places, from 1580-1590. One quotation refers to 1580-1599, about Madras. The next, to 1631 giving a description of a famine in Deccan. Another, of two years later, of the same tract. The next refers to a history, the writer of which has been declared by European critics to be absolutely unreliable. The dishonesty of Miss Mayo is apparent from the use she has made of the travels of Bernier, while quoting such of his remarks as support her theory at length she omits to give that part in which Burnier says of "Bengale":—"The three or four sorts of vegetables which, together with rice and butter, form the chief food of the common people, are purchased for the merest trifles, and for a single 'roupie' twenty or more good fowls may be bought. Geese and ducks are proportionably cheap. There are also goats and sheep in abundance; and pigs are obtained at so low a price that the 'Portuguese' settled in the country live almost entirely on pork. This meat is salted at a cheap rate by the 'Dutch' and 'English' for the supply of their vessels. Fish of every species, whether fresh or salt, is in the same profusion. In a word, 'Bengale' abounds with every necessary of life; and it is this abundance that has induced so many 'Portuguese, Half-castes,' and other 'Christians,' driven from their different settlements by the 'Dutch', to seek an asylum in this fertile kingdom."

Miss Mayo fails to see that the following opinion expressed by Bernier and quoted by her holds good even at the present moment:—

"The country is ruined by the necessity of defraying the enormous charges required to maintain the splendour of a numerous court, and to pay a large army maintained for the purpose of keeping the people in subjection."

APOLOGIA FOR FOREIGN RULE.

The period from 1761 to 1858 is disposed of in 2 pages, and is an apologia for the rule of the East India Company. No mention of the loot of Bengal, so graphically described by Macaulay, no mention of the iniquities of Warren Hastings and Clive, of devastating wars and breaches of treaty obligations and of the ruin of the peasantry and masses. Miss Mayo makes no mention of the use of political power for the extermination of Indian industries and the consequent increase in the people's poverty. The whole of the East India Company's rule is reviewed in one brief paragraph which runs as follows:—

"A human enterprise covering two centuries of human progress, the name of the East India Company was sometimes dimmed by mistaken judgment or by unfit agents. Some of these were over-bearing, some tactless, some wavering, one or two were base and a few succumbed to the temptations to graft. Of their defects, however, not a little nonsense is spun."

With these remarks, the rule of the East India Company is praised and approved.

But the most flagrant exhibition of her mentality which gives the lie to her claim of having no political motive is given in the next chapter on the Reforms. The following opinion might exactly come from the mouth of the most reactionary of the Anglo-Indian Imperialists.

"Rather, it is a hothouse exotic, weedy, a stranger in its soil, forced forward beyond its inherent strength by the heat of a generous and hasty emotion. An outsider sitting to-day through sessions of Indian legislatures, Central or Provincial, somehow comes to feel like one observing a roomful of small and rather mischievous children who by accident have got hold of a magnificent watch. They fight and scramble to thrust their fingers into it to pull off a wheel or two, to play with the main spring; to pick out the jewels. They have no apparent understanding of the worth of the mechanism, still less of the value of time. And when the teacher tries to explain to them how to wind their toy up, they shriek and grimace in fretful impatience and stick their butterscotch into the works."

Again on page 266, she writes:—

"A village headman knows and feels infinitely more than do these elected 'representatives' as to the duties and responsibilities of Government. An Indian Prince has the inherited habit of ruling, and, whatever his failings, whatever his purpose, keeps his people somewhat in mind. And an American unconscious of his own civic debt to his spiritual or blood-lineal ancestors, from Plymouth Rock to Runnymede, may be brought to a wholesome state of humility by a few days' watching of the anchorless legislators of India."

IMPERTINENCE.

So the cat is out of the bag. Just imagine the impertinence of a casual visitor, an obscure journalist from America passing a judgment on the whole bloc of Indian Nationalists in this sweeping way without any real intelligent understanding of the situation and the task with which they are faced. I have attended the debates in the House of Commons and in the Congress of the United States of America and I can say with all honesty that the Indian Nationalist members of the Legislative Assembly are much better behaved people than the vast majority of the legislators of Great Britain or America.

The cerificate to the British, for which Miss Mayo travelled all the long way from New York to India, is contained in the following.

"No one who has studied the course of events in the Central and Provincial Governments during the last six years can escape the conclusion that the British Government officials charged with administering the new law, have striven with honesty, sincerity and devotion, to make it a succes. They work against great difficulties, straining their faith and power and patience to bridge wide voids of experience and development."

MALICIOUS SUPPRESSION OF TRUTH.

Miss Mayo holds that the British Government in India are not in any degree or manner or to any extent responsible for India's illiteracy. She ignores all that has been done by the Indian Nationalists to bring home to the Government their responsibilities in the matter. She makes no mention of the millions spent by Indians in private educational enterprise. In fact, she deliberately and maliciously gives the impression to the reader that the Indians themselves have done nothing in the matter. She has not a single word of praise for the hundreds of Indians who have devoted their lives to the cause of education by a vow of voluntary poverty. Her sole business was to write an apologia for the British Government. She seems to be deliberately leaving out of consideration the fact that about 60 years back the masses all over the world were ignorant and illiterate, that the duty of imparting free elementary education has for the last 60 years been freely acknowledged to be the duty of Governments and that the work cannot be done by any private agency; that if it was done by the Governments of Great Britain, Germany, France, Japan and other countries, there is no earthly reason why it could not have been done by the Government of India, if they had cared to do so. She has also ignored that in sanitary conditions, whether in private homes or in public places, are entirely due to ignorance and poverty, and it is the duty of Governments (recognised all over the world) to remove both these things. One would have supposed that an American coming to sit on judgment on the people of India should have known and recognised all that. But no! Miss Mayo's sole task was to write a book completely whitewashing the Government and slandering the people of India by the most detestable lies, concoctions, misrepresentations, one-sided views, by suppression of evidence to the contrary, without any attempt to sift the evidence and take a judicially balanced view of things. In so far as Miss Mayo started with a declaration to leave "untouched the realms of religion, of politics and of arts", she is a self-confessed liar whose opinions and confessions are wholly biassed and perverted by the real object with which she visited India, viz. the support of the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy and justify their attempt to resist and oppose India's political advance.

Without any intention of being disrespectful to the conscientious American journalists, of whom there are many, such as are represented by the New York "Nation" the New York "Nem Republic" and others of the same school, Miss Mayo has proved herself to be a typical yellow American journalists who leave aside truth, honesty and conscience when they start to satisfy the American hunger for sensational writing. They write for effect and in doing so, they are apt more often to leave aside all regard for truth and impartiality. This is the typical Hearst journalist. I can say from my own experience gained by 5 years' residence in America that they deliberately distort interviews and import palpable falsehoods and untruths in the latter, and then refuse to correct and contradict. They like to use a slashing style which will tell, regardless of truth. Most of them are unfit to be serious journalists. Every article is called a "story" and it is stories they concoct and write. Miss Mayo has been true to that type. You can see that mentality on every page of her book. Take the chapter headed "the Sin of the Salvation Army". The chapter deals with the attitude of the Indians towards the cow. In the whole chapter from page 202 to 212, both inclusive, the only mention of the Salvation Army is in the concluding sentence consisting of 12 or 13 words:—

"And the fault—is the greed of Britain or of the Salvation Army."

In a foot-note, it is stated that the Government has entrusted to the Salvation Army the reformation of Criminal Tribes etc., etc. and has given them the use of certain small and uncultivated land in Gujarat and elsewhere. What relevancy the subject matter of the Chapter has with the Salvation Army, is beyond one's comprehension. This is a typical illustration of the mentality with which this book has been written.

In the next and concluding article, I will give a few samples of Miss Mayo's unscrupulous comments on and criticism of the Indian life.

(To be Continued).

WELFARE WORK OF JAPANESE SPINNING COMPANY.

It is a joy to read the brochure sent out by the Kanegafuchi Spinning Co., Ltd., of Japan and find how wisely and tenderly the various interests of its employees and their dependents are looked after. The brochure was originally compiled for distribution to the delegates of the countries participating in the International Labour Conference held in Washington, U. S. A. at which the President of the Company, Mr. Sanji Muto, represented the Japanese capitalists. A revised and enlarged edition has now been brought out to meet the demand of "various employers and University libraries in every part of the world."

The Kanegafuchi Company having found the Factory Law of Japan inadequate with regard to the obligatory provisions for the relief of factory operatives has aimed at providing welfare on a bigger scale and more humanitarian principles which might well be a model to other companies in any part of the world, but particularly in India. No legitimate interest of the employee—moral, physical, and intellectual—has been left uncatered for. And not only the employee but his family. Beautiful nurseries where the babies of working mothers may be cared for by trained nurses; Kindergarten classes for tiny toddlers; schools for bigger children, rest rooms, recreation rooms, amusements, excursions—everything necessary to the enjoyment, comfort, health, education and efficiency of each individual human unit—not forgetting the baby—all this goes to form the welfare organisation of this Spinning Company which represents and embodies all the good uses of capitalism. Even the dismissed employee is humanely looked after and a sort of Trade Union is encouraged to foster the team spirit among the workers and to protect them against avaricious shareholders who would corner shares, and cut down wages and welfare expenses to increase dividends for themselves.

MORE ECONOMY IN MUNICIPAL WORKSHOP

"THE LIMIT REACHED" SAYS COMMISSIONER.

At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation on Monday consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner dated 26th August 1927 reporting on the suggestions contained in a note accompanying Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta's proposition for effecting economies in the Municipal Workshops. The Commissioner in the course of his lengthy letter said:—

The Standing Committee Resolution asks me to report how far the suggestion made in the note can be carried out. The answer is that as far as there is anything valuable in the suggestions, they have already been carried out as witnessed by the reduction of Rs. 2 or 3 lakhs in the actuals from the budget figures of 1925-26 and 1926-27. But the Mechanical Engineer not content with the economies already introduced had already several months previous to the composition of the note arranged to reduce the staff of the Workshops until the total number of reduction reached the figure of 136. The cost system of accounts has been introduced and although it is not yet operating perfectly, there is reason to believe that it has already rendered assistance in the management of the Workshops and will be a still greater factor for economy as time goes on. As I have already shown, most of the inferences and suggestions made in the note are based upon incorrect premises and are naturally of no practical assistance.

The matter was referred to a Sub-Committee.

The Committee passed a resolution placing on record their sense of sorrow at the death of Rao Bahadur S. V. Rajadhyaksha.

NOVEL COLONIZATION SCHEME

GWALIOR STATE'S WELCOME MOVE

OFFER OF AGRICULTURAL LANDS WITH IMPLEMENTS.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 5.

Mr. T. N. K. Roychowdhury, officer on special duty at Calcutta, of the Department of Agriculture and Colonization, Gwalior Government, interviewed by the Associated Press said that he is touring India in connection with a novel scheme of colonization inaugurated by the progressive and enlightened Government of Gwalior in Central India, whereby the first instalment of one lac Acress of agricultural lands, very fertile and most favourably situated as regards proximity to railway lines and metelled roads and capable of producing valuable economic crops like wheat, cotton, sugar-cane, pan leaves, etc., will be given nearly free, under certain easy conditions, to men of any class, who are willing to colonize them for agriculture.

The Gwalior Government have set apart a large area for immigrants from the colonies who are returning to India under the assisted scheme and voluntarily wish to settle down to agricultural life. Zemindary rights together with all possible assistance as regards financial aid from Co-operative Agricultural Banks for houses, bullocks, seeds, modern implements, etc., will be given. The advice and guidance of expert agricultural officers of the State, trained in America and Europe will be at the disposal of these colonists. There will be no caste difficulties for these men, such as they are generally confronted with when they try to settle down in their native villages.

About a thousand returned immigrants from the colonies who are homeless and living a very hard life by working in the docks and other places at Calcutta have indicated their willingness to take advantage of this scheme. As most of these unfortunate men were formerly engaged on plantations in the colonies, this timely help of the Gwalior Government comes as a boon and blessing to them. Another batch of about a thousand immigrants are returning to India on the s.s. "Sutlej" this week and several others after short intervals. The Government Protector of Immigrants would pay the railway fare, in deserving cases, of any of these men, who wish to proceed direct to Gwalior for colonization.

There is another scheme whereby educated unemployed middle-class gentlemen will be given free zemindaries and every facility to take to agriculture as a profession. The Gwalior Government is spending several crores of rupees on irrigation and agricultural co-operation. The whole scheme is being worked by the Department of Agriculture under Rao Bahadur Captain Bapu Rao Powar, Member for Agriculture.—A. P.

BROCK SCHLEE IN CALCUTTA

STARTING FOR RANGOON TO-DAY.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 6.

Interviewed by an Associated Press representative the American world fliers said that the weather was good till half way down from Allahabad but after that they encountered low clouds and slight rain.

The airmen are starting for Rangoon to-morrow morning. It has been provisionally decided that they will fly towards Tourain from Rangoon and thence to Hongkong, Shanghai, Tokio and Hawaii Island back home but the route will finally be decided after consulting maps and charts.—A. P.

KHAIRPUR MYSTERY.

DEWAN SUDDENLY GIVEN LEAVE.

HYDERABAD (Sind), Sept. 6.

Sir Israr Hussain Khan, ex-Minister of Bhopal has been appointed Home Member of the Khairpur State, in the place of Mr. Khazi, whose services were suddenly dispensed with by His Highness the Mir of Khairpur.

It is understood that the Mir Saheb invited Mr. Kazi to a farewell dinner. But the latter declined to accept the invitation.—Free Press.

TRADE UNION BILL

Sir W. Hicks presided at the meeting of the Trades Unions Congress at Edinburgh.

Delegates were present from United States, Canada, Mexico, India, and Amsterdam International and Co-operative Union. M. Tomsky and his colleague were to have represented the Central Council of the Russian Trades Unions, but the British authorities refused them visas. A message was telegraphed by the Russians severely criticising the British Trade Union leaders and condemning "betrayal of the general strike and miners." An acrimonious debate on Russian relations is anticipated.—Reuter.

MAHATMAJI'S TOUR PROGRAMME

MADRAS, Sept. 5

Mahatma Gandhi as at present arranged expects to spend the first half of the next month in Ceylon and one month from 20th November in Orissa. From Orissa he will come back to Madras to attend the Congress.—A. P.

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"NOT ONE MAN'S SHOW"

BOMBAY SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE.

HANDICAPS OF INDIAN STUDENTS.

Mr. E. C. Henriques, A.R.I., B.A., read a paper entitled "Agricultural Education in England and India", Mr. S. F. Bharucha presided. The lecturer divided the methods of instruction in architecture in three main sections or classes, firstly, the old "pupilage" system, secondly the instruction in schools of architecture and finally the study tours. The "pupilage" system was, he recognised, helpful for problems of professional practice. The schools offered, on the other hand, facilities for more varied experience in the making plans and cultivated a taste for decoration They led, he added, to exchange of ideas between students and professors. And, their libraries and collection of objects of architectural interest were facilities not commonly available to those trained up by the "pupilage" system. It was, however, the study tours to which he attched the greatest importance. India, he said, was a rich field for the students of architecture. The buildings of the country expressed not only material but purpose as well. The study tours for guidance in design was indispensable. But he said for modern convenience and comfort knowledge of the latest architectural development in the West was essential. Modern conditions required he said, the help of scientific processes and methods.

LACK OF FACILITIES IN INDIA.

In India they lacked the necessary facilities. They were handicapped for want of efficient libraries, museums day schools, modern equipments, allied trade organisations for sound and progressive workmanship, exhibitions and facilities for apprenticeship. Mr. Henriques' speech was followed by lively discussion. Mr. L. F. Shroff expressed his disappointment. He expected the speaker to inform the audience more particularly about the methods of instruction in India and England He wanted to know why the Indian student qualified with the Government Dilploma in Architecture was made to submit to a whole course of examination by the R. I. B. A. whereas the student in England was permitted to qualify with one or two subjects in the course. "Is the mentality of the Indian student inferior?" He asked. Mr. Henriques replied that that was not so. But that the facilities in England architectural for instruction, namely, day schools, libraries and museum equipment were greater. Mr. Shroff continued his attack. He said that architectural education, as he found it in Bombay was "left in the hands of one individual." That was hardly a system. They were satisfied with the professor of architecture for the time being. Why should the instruction, however, be left to the "whims of an individual?" Why not institute, he asked, a Board of Education to regulate architectural education for which the Professors of architecture appeared to be solely responsible. The Royal Institut eof British Architects in London had an Education Board. Why not a similar independent Board here? He said that the Examination Board ought to have been converted into an Education Board, and Education Board that would work for the architectural standards in tuition they all desired.

Mr. King felt, who followed, rather disappointed with the lecturer's treatment of his subject. He thought they would be taken by the lecturer into the future. And, he expected that the lecturer to indicate that what was right and correct in England was not necessarily so in India. He hoped Mr. Henriques would develop that point on a future occasion.

"NOT A ONE MAN'S SHOW."

Professor Batley of the School of Architecture, School of Art, welcomed every kind of co-operation from the city. The School of Architecture was, he said, the only institution of its kind in India. It was a tragedy that it was handicapped by inadequate material and equipment. Some of the students who ought to have been in a position to further their architectural studies were outside their school hours employed by the Banks, Engineers, the post-office and even by the green grocers. But the school was decidedly better than the draughtsman's class of twelve years ago. No one, he observed, had worked more sincerely for the students than Professor College his precedessor. He assured the audience that the School of Architecture was not "a one man's show." Practising visiting architects were given a free hand and they met once every year to discuss methods of tuition. He wanted an architectural school in every province, country, where the tuition could be given in the local vernaculars. He hoped that student who won the Wittet Travelling Scholarship would study domestic architecture.

Mr. Bharucha thanked the lecturer and observed that he was glad Professor Batley explained the conditions in the Schools of Architecture. He believed that the Education Board in co-operation with the Examination Board would guide the destiny of Indian Architecture.

GANPATI UTSAVS AND "UNTOUCHABLES."

DUTY OF BRAHMINS.

(BY S. R. K.)

Somehow or other this year's Ganapati Utsav has been marked of an unfortunate controversy which has engaged the attention of many people in this city and it has become the prominent topic of the day in every chawl and in every room. The Executive Committee of the Brahmans Sabha which is supposed to be the representative institution of the Deccani Brahmins in Bombay had decided to offer an invitation to the Mela organised this year by the Depressed Classes of Matunga. Now it is announced that the decision will be reconsidered at a general meeting of that body specially called for the purpose on Friday, 9th inst. and it remains to be seen to what decision the Sabha arrives on this most important question.

The question before the Brahmins to-day, though simple, is most important from national point of view and it is hoped that the Brahman Sabha will maintain its former decision. The question is whether the Depressed Class Mela should be allowed to have its performance before public Ganapati Utsavs or not. The Depressed Classes are after-all Hindus and there is no sane argument to prevent them from taking part in public Utsavs. But this simple question has taken quite a strange shape and people discussing this question seem to be about to come to blows. The primary object of this as well as all public Utsavs is to bring together the group of people of one religion irrespective of minor caste distinctions—Maratha, Parbhu, Mahar or Brahmin. This evidently seems to be the primary object at the heart of those who started the organisation of these Ganapati Utsavas. But this is rarely achieved. Hindus residing in a certain locality organise separate Ganapati Utsavs, Brahmins for themselves, Marathas for themselves and so forth, and so on. If all Hindus residing in a certain locality cannot unite and take part in a certain public function like Ganesh Utsav, then where is the necessity at all to organise such public functions? Every one brings the idol of Ganapati in his home and worships it and performs all other ceremonies for himself. None goes and interferes with him. But public Utsavs must not restrict admission only to certain communities. There ought to be general unity among all Hindus in all public functions. If that cannot be done, there is absolutely no meaning in organising public Utsavs., Why not stop them altogether, save money, time and unnecessary bitterness.

LIP SYMPATHY.

Lip sympathy there is in abundance amongst Brahmins regarding the uplift of Depressed Classes, but whenever the time for action comes they conveniently forge their sympathy, principles and preachings. Mahad incident is quite a fresh example of the narrow-mindedness of the Brahmin community. I have been observing these Ganapati Utsavs in this city for few years past. I have seen instances of Hindus, particularly Brahmins, taking pride in calling a non-Hindu to deliver a speech or preside over a meeting during Ganapati festivals. Christians, Mahomedans and Parsis have delivered lectures before many Ganapati Utsavs in the past. Then I do not at al understood why the Depressed Classes should not be allowed to perform Melas before public Ganapathis. Have they not got better claims, being Hindus, over the communities mentioned above, who are allowed to take part freely? Why have the Brahmins been putting ban on their own brethren and thus creating unnecessary unpleasantness and making an exhibition of their selfishness?

BOMBAY REPUTATION AT STAKE.

The cosmopolitan city of Bombay has the refutation of keeping itself free from mad communal feelings. But some Brahmins who have been giving foolish lead to the present question of Depressed Classes are doing great harm to the cause of unity form national point of view. A simple every day example will be more than sufficient to those who are responsible for creating unpleasant feeling on the present question and thus trying to create divisions among Hindus. What is the definition of 'Hindu Dharma' which comes only in their way of allowing Depressed Classes and not Parsis, Christians and Mahomedans, Will every Brahmin give his serious attention to this vital question and try his level best to see that permission is granted to Depressed Classes' Mela to have their performances before public Ganapati in this city? Will those responsible for the management of the Brahmin Sabha be alive to their national duty and see that they give just and proper lead in this matter?

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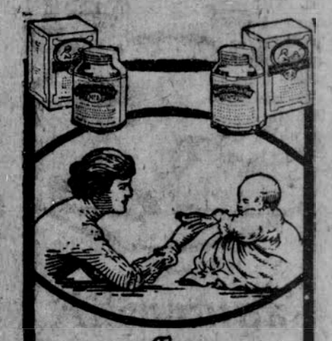

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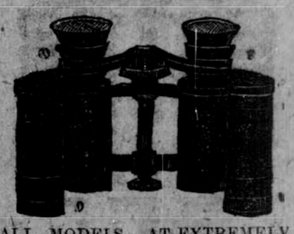

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P.154.

SATYAGRAHA IN SAMOA.

UNREST AGAINST NEW ZEALAND'S RULE

There is, grave unrest in Samoa, where the mandatory administration of the New Zealand Government has produced great popular discontent among the natives. In the following article to the "Daily Herald", London, a European resident, who has recently returned from the islands, sketches a pleasant penpicture of the Samoans, and outlines some of the causes of the present trouble.

Samoa is probably best known as the possessor of Apia Harbour, where the German and American warships were smashed and sunk in the terrific hurricane of 1889 and as the resting-place of R. L. Stevenson, whose tomb stands on the summit of a solitary woody mountain overlooking the harbour.

Established in Stevenson's house Vailima, at the foot of the mountain, is Major-General Sir George Richardson, the Administrator. A mile or two away in the little tropical town of Apia is the headquarters of the opposition to the Administrator—the Samoan League.

Away to the west the crater of a small extinct volcano, Apolima, rises lonely and solitary from the sea. Here are interned Samoan chiefs banished from their homes by the Administrator. Over all hangs an ominous calm reminiscent of a threatening sweltering day in the rainy season, when a storm seems imminent. The bulk of the native population, incensed to the last degree, persist in a policy of passive resistance, which is marked by a boycott of New Zealand goods.

The Samoans are an intelligent and courteous race of Polynesians, extremely conservative, with an extraordinary regard for hereditary honour and titles, and an elaborate system of etiquette too complicated for a European ever thoroughly to understand. Part of the trouble now existing between the Administrator and the Samoans has been occasioned by disregard of native customs and sentiments—for the declared policy of the Administrator was to introduce individualism in place of the old native communalism which had worked so well from time immemorial.

In a Samoan village, the houses, which Stevenson likened to "inverted birds' nests," are often set in beautiful lawns, with vistas of palm and bread fruit trees, and blue water. Nearly all the native life is concentrated on the sea coast, for the interiors of the islands are wooded and mountainous, and any one living inland is liable to incur the reproach of being referred to as a "bush pig."

The tourist seeing the Samoans resting in the heat of the day thinks them lazy but in the cool of the morning, while the white man is still abed, and in the late afternoon, they do their work.

A Samoan proverb exemplifies their character: "We are moved by love, but are never driven by intimidation."

AN OLD PUNJABI CONFESSES CRIME

ALLEGED VOLUNTARY STATEMENT TO POLICE

CALCUTTA, Sept. 6.

Bishan Singh a Punjabi aged about sixty who arrived in Calcutta yesterday is alleged to have voluntarily made a remarkable statement to the police confessing that he had been implicated in a case of murder at Amritsar.

Bishan was accused of theft by two men whose acquaintance he made during his journey to Calcutta. While at the Thana he is reported to have denied all knowledge of the theft but added that he was wanted in connection with a murder at Amritsar. The other accused in the case were a brother and a nephew of his who had been sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge and an appeal against whose convictions was pending the High Court. He himself came to Calcutta with the intention of proceeding to Penang in the hope of avoiding arrest. The Burra Bazar police have taken the man into custody and communicated with the Amritsar Police.—A. P.

KARACHI'S OVERSEAS TRADE

KARACHI, Sept. 5.

The statistics of the overseas trade of the Port of Karachi for August issued by the Collector of Customs show that the total value of imports (merchandise) amounted to two crores and thirty lakhs of rupees and that of exports to two crores and thirty-eight lakhs; the former showing a decrease of seven lakhs and the latter an increase of fifty-one lakhs as compared with the figures in the corresponding month last year. The progressive totals for the mouth ending August show a decrease of forty lakhs or four per cent. under imports and of fourteen lakhs or one per cent. under exports as compared with the corresponding period in the previous year.—A. P.

VAIN THREATS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I was surprised to read the volcanic outburst of anger by K.D.A. against Dr. Ansari in the Saturday's issue of the "National Herald." It is certainly a sad thing that the writer as if unaware of the forces of re-action which have asserted themselves after the failure of Non-Co-operation of Mahatmaji expects a man of Dr. Ansari's calibre to preach from the Congress platform like a gramophone the writer's clarion call "Back to Non-co-operation."

I certainly agree with K.D.A. when he says that the country is tired of leadership which, while not carrying it any further to the goal of Swaraj wants it to go back to co-operation. No one with senses and love for his country's honour will challenge this statement. We want only those leaders who would co-operate—if they co-operate at all—to carry the country towards the goal of Swaraj, but it is certainly a wilful ignorance of facts to think that the non-co-operation of Mahatmaji (the triple boycott) had carried the country in any way nearer the goal of Swaraj than the present day Co-operation of Swarajists. It may be for the 'Cutters' within an inch of success, but the country has always seen that it was as far as before. There is, therefore, no use of threatening Dr. Ansari with the deprivation of presidentship. The writer should have well borne in mind that hard words break no bones. Dr. Ansari, I am sure would also, never like to sacrifice his principles and be a puppet in the hands of his supporters in the committees who support him not for his intrinsic worth but for their own ends. Apart from Dr. Ansari's presidentship one thing I cannot but bring to the notice of the readers from the out-burst of K.D.A. The article clearly shows how far we have advanced in respecting views of those who differ from us. The country is never tired, was never tired, and will never be tired of the open-minded generosity of Mahatmaji in weighing cool-headedly in balance the views of his opponents, but of his followers who attack with fret and fury all those who do not mingle with their tunes she is certainly tired.—Yours etc.

RASIKLAL H. PANDYA.

Savaji Ganj,
27th August.

"OPPORTUNITY."

The "coloured peoples" of the U. S. A. have always had to take a back seat in the life of the States. From the earliest days of American history, the Negroes and the Mullatoes have been a much persecuted, long-suffering people robbed of many elementary rights of citizenship and inflicted with some ugly ad savage indignities by the white "civilizers." But the Negroes have come through it all and "come out top" in respect of many of the higher aspects of white civilisation. They have produced famous musicians, writers, artists and poets and at every step of their progress they are steadily pressing on with the sweetness born in them that conquers the bitterness bred in them. They have problems not unlike ours. They have festering wounds—such as lynching, "the nullification of their constitutional rights" and "rights in the ownership and occupancy of property", they have sores such as lack of education and numerous vexatious and humiliating discriminations on the ground of colour. They are fighting against these odds with a vigour and a spirit thrilling and beautiful to watch. Something of the aspects of their national struggle for freedom; something of the verve with which they are expressing this struggle in artistic and literary form can be seen from a study of that delightful Journal of Negro Life called "Opportunity" published monthly in New York for the small sum of 15 cents.

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